INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really means business.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 56--- BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 5 1929 ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		18,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£103
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd Feb.	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	6th Mar.	15th „
Sumatra Maru ..	11th „	9th „
Hiyeizan Maru ..	10th „	24th „
Hankow Maru ..	27th „	6th April.
Heinan Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th „	11th „
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th „

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
4th Mar.	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
20th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
6th Mar.	Bankura ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.
8th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
11th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
13th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.

Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmchandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

American Bankers—Irving Trust Company, New York.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Meghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 Mar.	7 April
Hakozaki Maru ..	10300	4 Apr.	21 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 „	5 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 „	24 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone No. 20279, 23738.

Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,260.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation!

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE POLICIES

LOW PREMIUMS

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS

WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.

Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—for a Joint Stock Company, an experienced LEDGERKEEPER, Knowing Double Entry Book-Keeping Thoroughly and writing a fair hand. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 151 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—CLERKS (GRADUATES, MATRICS) ENGINEERS, DOCTORS OVERSEERS, ACCOUNTANTS, STENUGRAPHERS and TYPISTS, etc., Applicants desiring Employment in upcountry consult with GOODWIN & Co. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY DELHI enclosing stamp.
A 1486

WANTED—Smart SHORTHAND TYPISTS with good knowledge of English and experience of filing. Apply stating salary to Box No. 2254, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1492

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN of all nationalities to sell their time for money. Excellent prospects offered to intelligent, resourceful and hard working applicants. Call or write in the first instance to J. L. ROYSAMPAT & CO., 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R1481

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO have SHIFTED the Office at No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, Bombay ground floor in the same building and are selling 1/2 inch and 1-1/2 inch BRASS letter name plates at Re 0-3-0 and Rs. 0-7-0 a letter with frame.
T 1487

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 8537 Bombay.
T 31573

WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN to earn money and attain success and happiness through the correct knowledge of theirself. Write using 3 As. stamps and enclosing British Postal Order for one shilling and six pence only just to cover the cost and the book which will unfold the mysterious Divine Power will be sent to you free post paid by return of post. In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours get the booklet. Money back if not entirely satisfied. SACHDEV FRERES, Marseille (France).
T 31774.

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates;—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (MAHA SHIVRATRI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th February, 1929.
N 31862

NOTICE

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO IMPOSE TAX UNDER SECTION 131 OF THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that the Municipal Board Muttra in order to finance the Sanitary Schemes and Fair Arrangements, has proposed to raise the pilgrim Tax to one and a half times (as described below) the present rates of the tax sanctioned under G. O. No. 1,166|XI-4,21E, dated 19th March, 1923, on all persons travelling by rail to and from Muttra Cantt. Muttra Junction, Bhuteshwar and Nasani stations which are situated within the limits of the Muttra Municipality.

Any person objecting to the revised proposal may within a fortnight from the date of publication of this notice, send his objection in writing to the undersigned.

		Existing rates	Proposed rates
1.	First class passengers (Incoming &Outgoing	-/6/-	-/9/-
2.	Second Class. (.....Do.....)	-/3/-	-/4/6
3.	Intermediate Class. (.....Do.....)	-/1/6	-/2/3
4.	Third Class. (....Do....)	-/1/-	-/1/6

EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Municipal Board,
MUTTRA.

31881

WANTED.

A PHYSICAL TRAINER for the Muzaffarpur District Board for training students and teachers in Indian and European sports and games, physical culture and especially in drill.

Applicant must be an experienced and technically trained strong built athlete capable of organising centres for physical training and games. Pay according to qualifications.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned up to the 18th March, 1929.

(Sd.) GAYA PRASAD,
Vice-Chairman.
District Board,
Muzaffarpur.

31875

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AUDITOR.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the appointment of a Municipal Auditor under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March, 1930. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 7,500 per annum. Persons already in Municipal service are not debarred from applying.

Applicants are requested to state age, qualifications, experience and present employment, if any, and to send COPIES ONLY of certificates with their applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 11th March, 1929.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 21st February, 1929.
31834

PUBLIC NOTICES

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER AT THE PORT OF MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS in writing for the above appointment will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Madras up to the 15th March, 1929. Candidates must hold the B.Sc. Degree in Engineering of a recognised University or be an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, by examination and must have previous practical experience on Dock and Harbour Works and preferably a knowledge of reinforced concrete design and construction. Salary Rs. 1,250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,650 per mensem with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, if not provided with free quarters.

2. Candidates must be of robust physique and before appointment will be required to pass a medical examination by a Medical Officer nominated by the Trustees.

3. The selected candidate will be required to join as soon after the end of May, 1929, as possible. Applicants should forward copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and also full particulars of nationality, education, age, diplomas or degrees, etc.

4. Applications should be addressed to the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Harbour, Madras, and covers containing them should be superscribed "Application for the post of Executive Engineer."

No personal applications will be entertained.

G. G. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

31852

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office:—9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Lump Sum Tenders in the tender form, obtainable from the undersigned, are invited and will be received up to 1 p.m. of 2nd April, 1929, in sealed covers marked "Building Tender", for the construction of the NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING, at 7, Council House Street, Calcutta. The detailed drawings, specifications and form of Agreement, etc. which can be inspected at the Head Office of the Company, any week-day, excepting Saturdays, from 12 a.m. to 2 p.m. may be supplied on payment of Rs. 50|- per set.

Earnest money amounting to Rs. 5,000|- in cash or G. P. Notes of the same market value should accompany each tender, which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. The tender should specify distinctly the date of completion of the building.

Security amounting to 3 per cent of the contracted amount will have to be deposited by the successful tenderer either in cash or G. P. Notes of the same market value, within a fort-night of the acceptance of the tender.

If the successful tenderer fails to enter into the building agreement or deposit the security money within 15 days of acceptance of his tender, his earnest money will be forfeited.

The Company does not guarantee the accuracy of the Schedule of quantities and bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Approximate Building Estimate—Rupees Four Lakhs.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1929.
31885

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE BREAKING UP AND PURCHASE OF SCRAP TIMBER OF OLD VEHICLES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the breaking up of old wagons, carriages and brake-vans and purchase of scrap timber removed therefrom, from the Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga, and at Jhansi, for a period of 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, giving particulars and the conditions on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the breaking up and purchase of scrap timber of old vehicles." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1929.

D. S. EVANS,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

1st March, 1929.
31874

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888, AS AMENDED BY BOMBAY ACT NO. X OF 1928.

PURSUANT to the rules made by the Corporation under Section 31-A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. X of 1928, I hereby fix MONDAY, the 18th March, 1929, as the last day for receiving nominations of candidates for election as co-opted councillors.

Printed forms of nomination papers can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to elect, on application at the Office of the Electoral Department during Office hours from THURSDAY, the 7th March, 1929, to 5 p.m. (Bombay Time), on SATURDAY, the 16th March, 1929, inclusive.

A candidate for election shall be nominated in writing upon the forms supplied and every nomination paper must state the name, abode and description of the candidate in full and be subscribed by two persons entitled to vote at the election as proposer and seconder.

Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid must be delivered at the above-mentioned Office before 5 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1929.

If the election is contested, a poll will be taken on TUESDAY, the 26th March, 1929, at the Corporation Hall.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 4th March, 1929.
31862

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division, U. P.,
Bareilly.

31742

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

In the matter of (1) MADANGOPAL RAMKISSON, (2) MOHAN RAMKISSON, (3) BALMUKUND RAGHUNATH, (4) SUKHDEO RAGHUNATH and (5) SHRINIVAS CHATURBHUJ, minors and in the matter of a Suit No. 4107 of 1921 wherein Messrs. KARSONDAS JERAM, a firm are Plaintiffs and Messrs. J. M. Shinghi and Co. and others are .... Defendants.
RUSTOMJI D. BANAJI .... Petitioner.

To,

CHATURBHUJ RAMKISSON SHINGHI, the father and natural guardian of the minor No. 5 abovenamed.

Notice to minors and next friends of minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have Liladhar Ramkisson, Raghunath Ramkisson Shinghi and Chaturbhuj Ramkisson Shinghi or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 15th day of March, 1929, proceed to appoint the said Liladhar, Raghunath and Chaturbhuj or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 8th day of November, 1928.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

31886

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,

Suit No. 922 of 1927.

GHANSI BHIMSI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, (proprietor of the firm of Shamji Ghansi and Co.), carrying on business at De-Lisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GANGARAM SAIBOO PULLEE AND SONS, a joint Hindu family firm, carrying on business at Laburnum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 22nd day of June, 1927, it was inter alia ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,590-7-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date of decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by an alias warrant of sale, dated the 25th day of August, 1928, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the within-named Defendants in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:

ALL that piece or parcel of quit land together with the messuages, tenements, structures standing thereon, situate at 9th Kamatipura Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 67 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. 10819-10820-10821, New Survey No. 6754-6755-6756, Cadastral Survey No. 559, and bounded on the East by a house of Assama Hoosama and Shanker Hasama and another, on the West by the property of Papaiya Sayama, on the South by a Sweeper's Passage, on the North by the Kamatipura 9th Lane.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 26th day of March, 1929, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest and costs of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

31883

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers. Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

16, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

(HOME OF TALKIES AND SYNCHRONIZED PICTURES)

UNIVERSAL'S MOVIETONE PICTURE with Music, Sound-effects and Dialogue:

LONESOME

STARRING:

GLEN TRYON

and

BARBARA KENT

It's a Lovely, Tender, Emotional Story built around a Boy and a Girl alone in a Big City—with a Background of Coney Island—a Picture without a villain.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

Presents at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only

COMPROMISE

featuring

IRENE RICH

WHEN TWO WOMEN want the same man, and the man is weak; when one offers gracious charm, and the other, carefree youth; when one is his wife and the other his wife's sister—What is a man to do? SEE COMPROMISE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PRODUCTION.

RAMON NOVARRO

The Screen's Greatest Romantic Actor

in

A CERTAIN YOUNG MAN

with

RENEE ADOREE
MARCELINE DAY
CARMEL MYERS

LOVE was the game he played GIRLS the toys he dallied with and then he met a beauty who won his heart and handed it right back to him.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

FORBES RUSSELL COMEDY COMPANY

PRESENT.

BY CANDLE LIGHT

Adapted from the Anstrian by Harry Graham

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTORISTS, MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND BUYERS.

SALE OF A BRAND NEW PACKARD CAR, FIVE PASSENGER, PHACCTON EIGHT CYLINDER.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Mahomed Ali & Co. attorneys for Messrs. Aimila Automobile Co. distributors for Packard and Nash Cars and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Abdul Razak Abdulla, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th March 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Show Rooms of Messrs. Aimila Automobile Co. at Dina Building, opposite Marine Lines Station, Queens Road the following Car:

Packard DeLuxe Car, 32 H.P. Disc Wheels, 5 Seater, 1929 Model,

2 Spare wheels, Luggage carrier, Bumper etc. Series 633.

Full particulars may be obtained of the undersigned or at the above premises. The car is on view at above Show Rooms.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO:
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 367/8 for Broach A./May delivery and advanced to Rs. 368/12 on general buying. At this level the feeling was in favour of a reaction and prices reacted. The market closed at 3 p.m. owing to a Mahomedan holiday as under:—

Broach, A./M. 367/12.
Broach, J./A. 373/12
Oomra, Mar 322/8.
Oomra, May 328.
Bengal, Mar. 267.
Bengal, May 277.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March. 4.

	To-day.	Total.
F.G. M.G. Bengal March	2700	8,700
Fine M.G. Oomra March	1200	3,400

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March. 4.

March	232.60—0 80
June	231.80+1.10
September	232.90+1.20

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	278	...
Bengal Fine	273	...
Bengal F.G.	265	235/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	273	...
Sind-Punjab F.G.	265	235/40
Wardha-Hinglt Fine	320	310/15
Nagpur Savner Fine	325/30	315/20
Yeotmal Fine	315/20	300/10
Arvi Fine	320/23	295/310
Amraoti Fine	310/15	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310/15	280/90
Mulkapur Fine	295	270/75
Khandesh Fine	285	255/60
Muthia Fine	275	260/65
Muthia F.G.	270	230/50
Nanded/Purna F.G.GS	335/40	300
Purna F.G.G.S.	320	300
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	295/330
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310/15	290/95
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	... Old
Broach F.G.	...	...
Western M.G.	...	320
Cambodia	400/595	..
Miraj/Sangli	...	355
Compta Good	...	355
Jinja	510	...
Busoga	520	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March. 4.

In full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,480	268,776	225,760
Central India	3,212	192,541	209,250
Btrsi & Nagar	1,489	158,913	216,852
Hyderabzad-Gaorani	157	55,895	87,533
Berar	2,128	514,826	459,590
Central Provinces	1,189	254,644	197,157
Total Oomras	10,655	1,445,615	1,396,242
Dholera	170	62,288	70,361
N.-W. Provinces		55,217	60,694
Rajputana		25,730	29,756
Sind-Punjab	1,662	55,341	118,900
Broach	3,818	49,784	3,998
Coompta & Dharwar	117	12,507	4,050
Westerns-Northerns	57	11,505	3,962
Cocoacada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,656	8,252
Persian		880	3,519
American		2,885	24,176
Egyptian & African	550	23,714	12,768
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	10		66
Total	17,029	1,751,133	1,736,740

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Bombay, March. 4.

Since 1st Sept. to 20th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	2/3/29	This year.	Last year.
Europe	10,303	424,912	346,321
Japan China	12,100	785,443	482,232
Coast Ports		10,996	15,942
Up-country by Rail		59,924	43,432
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		99,368	35,741
Total	22,403	1,380,643	9,23,668

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, March 2.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 28th Feb	1714839
Same time last season	1687828

Exports from 1st Sept. to 28th Feb.

	1928/28	1927/28
United Kingdom	24473	35876
Continent	392268	309270
China	90195	15750
Japan	695248	466482
Coast Ports	10936	15942
U. S. A.	3171	1175
Total	1221351	8444?6

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1928 to 28th Feb. 1929	59924
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 28th Feb. 1929	264326
Same period last year	414237
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th Feb 1929	1076094
Same time last year	828487

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, March. 4.

(The Bombty Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

London Ready 26/
London Forward 26/1
American Cent 56/9
China Op. 2/7 Cl. 2/7/1
Ready 59/13
Magh Op. 58/12, Hi 58/13, Lo. 58/11, 6 p.m. 58/13.
(Falgune Op. 59/1, Hi. 59/3, Lo. 59/, 6 p.m. 59/3
Tejimundi -/11/
Chiatra Op 59/5, Hi. 59/6, Lo. 59/4, 6 p.m. 59/6.
Tejimundi 1/1

GOLD.

Ready 21/10
Falgune 21/8
Chiatra 21/8/3
National City 21/11
N. Manordass 21/10/6
N. Motilal 21/10

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

The visible supply (stocks at U. S. Ports) should be read 1,918,000 Bales on the 1st March 1928.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 2.

"Market steadier due American advance but heavy supplies of River Plates. Feel likely see eventually higher prices but depends on news of Winter States prospects Canada.".

Mar. close at 9s. 0 3/4d.
May close at 9s 4d.
July close at 9s. 6 7/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 125 cents.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York March 2nd:—

March Highest 20.53 (11.58. A. M.) lowest 20.45 (10.38 A.M.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated March 2nd:—

(1) New York cables:—Textiles good volume of Sales past week with tendency towards higher prices. Cotton strong, under tone healthy, advancing tendency.

(2) Tone of market good on Continent buying and trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Lengly & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents dated 2nd inst.:—

Techincally weaker owing shorts covered but trade reports mostly good and high consumption likely continue. Good trade buying on declines. Crop prospects becoming more desisive. Influence rain delayed work so far. Flood reported East but better yesterday. Some setback possible but taking longer view prefer bull side.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office dated March 2nd.

"Outlook very sound. Market will be very vulnerable to unfavourable New Crop developments.

Messrs. Dhannan & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Stubles and grindrod:—

"Better trade Lancashire market, advanced on merits little speculation, new crop preparations delayed some sections; see no reason yet far reaction."

Hornby Hemolryk:—"New York cables large trade doing cloths."

From New York:—"Market displays impressive strength Fundamentals undeniably strong. Reaction might occur but think would be moderate of short duration as cannot reconcile present prices with the broadening trade demand, increased consumption diminishing supplies.

Any public buying of consequence would result in substantial advance.

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on favourable conditions in dry goods and trade buying"

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March. 4.

The Market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Dalgoma Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipment February Rs. 8/4 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oto/Dec. Rs. 8/2 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beat Sugar:
Shipment Fe/March Rs. 8/5/ per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FGH.
Tone.—Steady

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March. 4.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 2/3/29	8232000	7132000
,, Yesterday do.	12000	10000
Exports to date do.	6246000	5352000
Stocks at Ports 1/3/29	1197000	2021000
,, Interior Towns do.	906000	989000
,, Liverpool 1/3/29	1110000	771000
Visible Supply 1/3/29	5052000	5046000
Quantity in Sight do.	13375000	11810000

LIVERPOOL OPENING QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

The Liverpool market was due to open 1 point higher but opened steady at a rise of 2 points for near months and 1 point for distant months as under:—

March	10.51 plus .02
May	10.62 plus .01
Oct.	10.45 plus 01
Oct.	10.45 plus .01

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Bombay March 1.

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	21-8
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	13
Ceylon Planters	30
Ceylon Rubber	46
Clunes Estates	26
Cochin Rubber	40
Eila Tea	180
Estates Co. of Uva	25
Fairlawn Estate	36-8
Frocester Estates	60
Hatbawe Rubber	15
Honiton Rubber	10
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jambulande T. & Rub.	13-9
Jebong Rubber	20
Kalutara Company	39
Kalutara Rubber	20
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	27
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	210
Maha Uva Estates	55
Meall Mor Estates	28
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	47
North-Western Rub.	23
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	23
Rubber Growers'	27
Saffragam T. & Rub.	210
Talgaswella Tea	52-8
Torrington Tea	21
Udabage Tea	65
Udapolla Rubber	24
Ullswater Rubber	15
Vogan Tea	45
Warriapolla Estate	30

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo Rs 0.67 Cents.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

New York, March 1.

"The raw cotton market this week has been more active and firmer. The apparent demand for local stock has evidently emphasised the bullish features in the old crop situation, which has been strengthened by encouraging reports from the Textile trade, including domestic and Manchester demand, together with reports that the labour disputes in Germany have been settled. Such advices tended to increase the confidence in the prospects of a substantially reduced carryover, which is considered likely to render the market very sensitive to coming crop prospects. For this reason reports of continued delays of farm work and further rains in the South, together with talk of reduced fertilizer sales, have seemed to create more interest in the new crop months. A somewhat reactionary sentiment developed later, probably based on the idea that the further advance might encourage increase in acreage and more liberal use of fertilizers."—(Reuter.)

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co's weekly bullion letter dated London 13th Feb. is as under:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £149,626,177 on the 6th instant (as compared with £152 714,393 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £4,4,280,138 since the 29th April 1925 when an effective gold standard was resumed.

No gold was avilable in the open market this week and the usual requirements of India and the Trade were met by with drawals from the Bank of England.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £133,139 during the week under review:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
February 7th	£1,479	£20,552
,, 8th	£250,000	£ 1,694
,, 9th	nil	nil
,, 11th	nil	5081
,, 12th	nil	53136
,, 13th	£ 4	£37,881

The receipt on the 8th instant was in sovereigns 'released'.

The withdrawals—totalling £118,344—were all in bar gold.

Following the heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England last week for shipment to New York, the Bank raised its oficial rate of discount from 4 1/2 p.c. to 5.1/2 p.c. on the 7th instant. The subsequent appreciation of the pound sterling in terms of the dollar being unfavourable to the export of gold, further shipments, for the time being are unlikely.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of January last are detailed below:—

	Imports. £	Expor's. £
Germany	4620	121610
Netherlands	——	120945
Belgium	——	1602677
France	82015	68309
Switzerland	——	624971
Egypt	——	50647
West Africa	55470	606
Austria	——	100150
U. S. A.	8061	2629712
Gibraltar	——	11000
Union of South Africa	2149042	——
Rhodesia	73704	——
British India	——	300063
Straits Settlements	——	54331
Irish Free State	53000	——
Other countries	7958	46231
	2433870	5731272

The Roumania Loan, the prospectus of which has just been issued, provides for a part to be applied for the stabilisation of the currency. The gold contents of the leu have been fixed at 10 milligrammes of gold 9/10 ths fine, thus making the gold parity Lei 813.6 to the pound sterling.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of January last amounted to 873,452 fine ounces, as compared with 859,761 fine ounces for December 1928 and 843,357 fine ounces for January 1928.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 11th instant:—

Imports.

	£
British South Africa	784657
British West Africa	28,413
Other countries	6673
	819743

Exports.

U. S. A.	3421564
Germany	35750
France	18010
Switzerland	54712
Austria	10250
Egypt	40890
British India	72001
Straits Settlement.	36614
Other countries	10480
	3700301

SILVER.

The week has been quiet in the silver market. Owing to the New Year Holidays in China, which commenced on the 11th instant, business from this quarter has been restricted and the Bombay market remained closed for two days in consequence of the disturbances in that city. Buyers being reluctant, prices continued to sag and to-day touched 25.3/4d and 25.13/16d for cash and two months' delivery respectively Without being active America has made some offers of silver, but transactions have been rather limited. Some enquiry was received from the Indian Bazaars after their re-opening, but demands have been easily met by moderate sales on Continental account.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 4th instant, to mid-day on the 11th instant:—

Imports.

	£
Norway	13500
Germany	11375
Mexico	101389
Other countries	11913
	138157

Exports.

Persia	19240
Irish Free State	12058
British India	451465
Other countries	2875
	485638

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 15th February 1929.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00	000
Capital Paid up	5,62 50	000
Reserve	5,22 50	000
Public Deposits	7,89 37	000
Other Deposits	70,24 88	000
Loans against securities per contra	—	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	9,00 00	000
Contingent Liabilities	—	
Sundries	49 96	000
	98,49,21,000	

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,71 66	000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,48 42	000
Loans	16,66 09	000
Cash Credits	31,99 26	000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	12,59 95	000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	44 99	000
Bullion	6	000
Dead Stock	2,83 36	000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—	
Sundries	42 61	000
Balances with other Banks	30 46	000
	86,46 86	000
Cash	12,02 35	000
Rupees	98 49 21	000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 1,077,400	
Advances and Investments in London	£	887,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£	224,600

Percentage 13.71
Bank Rate 8 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 60,57,000 Increase
Other Deposits Rs. 42,29,000 Decrease

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	,,	2,67,000 Decrease.
Loans	,,	281,02,000 Do.
Cash Credits	,,	145,28,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	,,	126,64,000 Decrease.
Cash	,,	277,69,000 Increase.

PERCENTAGE 13.71.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Our market ruled quiet during the week with further arrivals and with fair demand for ready Sugars prices both ready and forward have been reduced by one anna per cent. all round. There was no fresh business to report excepting few hundred tons of white Javas July September by a New Japanese Firm C. Rs. 8-1-6 F. B. Harbour term. There was free offering for Beet. British Refined and fair business was reported C. Rs. 8-1-0 F.B.H. for March Shipmebnt.

Java reported a quiet market with rather eager sellers with small business doing Trust have refused the offer of 50,000 Tons Whetes C 12-50 guider's.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing

American Termelnals reported in kestan the 26th inst. quoting 204, 2.12 and 2.18 for May, July and September and reported lowest on the 23rd ult. quoting 1.99, 2.07 and 2-13 for same positions.

London Termenals reported higher on the 26 inst. 12s/2d., 1/4 11s 10 1/2d. and 12s. 2 1/4d. for March May and August and reported lowest on the 28th ult. quoting 11s. 11 1/4d. 11s 9d and 12s. 1 1/2d. same position.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. ready Rs. 13.7—12/4 F. B. Harbour stocks 250.000 Bags.
T. M. O. Feby. 8-4-0—12s 3d.
T. M. O. March 8-6-0 12s 5d.
T. M. O. June Rs. 8-3 Rs. 12s. 2d.
T. M. O. July-Sept. Rs. 8-1-6 12/-.
Brown ready Rs. 12-7-11/4d. stock 10000 Bags.
Arrivals:—
S.S. Dalgoma with 73,000 Bags Java Sugar.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay March 1.

Since our last report a fair quantity of Deshargarh, Seebpore and Poniati Coal ex s.s. Matheran has changed hands at about Rs. 15/12 per ton c.i.f. from s.s Arabistan about 2000 tons Seebpore Poniati Coal has been sold at Rs. 15/8 per ton. c.i.f.

The market is steady and quiet.

As for the freight for Coal from Calcutta to Bombay the tonnage is scarce, and the rate of freight indicated is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 8/- per ton. It is reported that a steamer is fixed for Coal Calcutta to Karachi at Rs. 7/8 per ton.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

21-2-29 s.s. Matheran Desh./Seeb./Poniati Andrew Yule & Co.
23-2-29 s.s. Matheran Desh/Seeb./Po S. D. Shethia & Co.
25-2-29 s.s. Akbar Lod-nar Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal Co.
27-2-29 s.s. Clune Park Natal Coal Turner Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO

2-3-29 s.s. North Pacific Welsh all large Coal N. R. Nazir & Sons.
6-3-29 s.s. Stuart Prince Natal Coal Choonilal Girdharlal Co.
17-3-29 s.s. Homayun Durban Navigation Turner Morrison & Co.
17-3-29 s.s. Sarvistan Bengal Coal Choonilal Harilal & Co.
20-3-29 s.s. Shuja Bengal Coal Choonilal Girdharlal Co.
10-4-29 s.s. Pallas Natal Coal Choonilal Harilal & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Natal Coal	25/9 Sh.	
Deshargarh Coal	Rs. 16/4	Rs 17/8.
Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 16/-	Rs. 17/4
Loa-ma Steam Coal	Rs. 16/4	Rs. 17/8
Victoria Steam Coal	Rs. 16/4	Rs. 17/8

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)

Bombay, March. 4.

Ex-Godown, Bombay

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 563/ per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs 550/ per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 117/ per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/ per ton.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March. 4.

3 Months Discounts 5 1/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 4.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6 11/32 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 Mos.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 937
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Bank Selling T T 123
Banks Buying 60 Days 120

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/2

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173 1/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4:85 1/4 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 15/16 4th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 1/8 2nd inst.
London/Paris 142.26 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.940 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 2nd inst.
London/Italy 92.65 2nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Gold £4/4/11 1st inst. £4/4/11-1/2 2nd inst.

Silver London Ready 26 1st inst. 26 2nd inst.

Silver London Forward 26 1/16 1st inst. 26 1/16 2nd inst.

Silver New York Ready 56 9/16 1st inst. 56 9/16 2nd inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5 5/16 per cent 1st inst. 5 5/16 per cent 2nd inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 5 3/8 per cent 1st inst. 5 3/8 per cent 2nd inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of Englad Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 per cent 3 mos 6 per cent 6 mos 5 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent

Tone:—Tight.

Tone of Silver—Quiet. China sold. Buying was miscellaneous. Very little business doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72 1/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/14
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/3
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/9
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 103/2
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/2
6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1958 Rs. 109/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 109/8
Forward Rates 19th March Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72/2/6
1945/55 Rs. 103/2/0
Tone of Market:—Fairly Steady

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4/3/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.896 inches (.040 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.013

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.4

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees (3.4 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.5 degrees (2.2 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 124 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,200 miles away, was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 8 hrs. 45 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.)

EXTRA BURDEN ON TAX-PAYER

—:o:—

Mr. Madan's Retort to Finance Member

GOVT. ACCUSED OF BREACH OF FAITH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Interviewed in regard to the budget and the speech of the Finance Member, Mr. B.F. Madon said: "I cannot congratulate the Finance Member on his speech or on his statement. Nothing illustrates the unreality of the whole speech than the peroration with which the Finance Member wound up his appeal to the protaganists of the 16d. ratio to submit to the inevitable. Said the Finance Member; 'Can it be seriously proposed as a practical course that after working on the basis of 1s. 6d. for several years that this Government could deliberately decide to devalorise its currency by eleven per cent?' It would cause injustice to thousands of individuals who had entered into previous contracts, and it would strike a blow at the credit of India in the eyes of the world from which it could hardly recover. For, what guarantee there would be that a word once broken would not be broken again.

A NEAT RETORT BY MR. MADON.

In this connection, states Mr. Madon, may I remind the Finance Member that it was the Government of India that conspired with the Secretary of State, as these famous telegrams brought to light by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas abundantly proved, to raise the rate not only by 7d per cent. but by 16 per cent, from 15 1/2d. gold to 18d. gold in the middle of 1925. Does the Finance Member deny that it caused injustice not to thousands but to hundreds of millions, because it was every debtor—and the bulk of India's masses are in debt—that was hit. It is extraordinary that the Finance Member should now say that the return to 16d. would involve a breach of faith. But, is it not the Government of India that broke their word when, in 1925, they put up the ratio to 8d. rate by tightening up the market to the verge of what Lord Reading called a "crisis," when in September-October, 1924, they had every opportunity of fixing the rupee at the same 16d. at which it had been fixed when India was put on to the gold standard in 1900. The plea of the sanctity of the pledged word comes with ill-grace from a member of the Government, which has broken its pledged word endorsed by Committees and Commissions so grossly.

One other argument of the Finance Member is that whether the 18d. rate is right or wrong, it would be a far greater evil now to alter it. In other words this argument means that once robbery is made restoration would be a crime.

EXAMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

If the peroration of the Finance Member adds insult to injury, the financial statement is not any more satisfactory. Says the Finance Member: In the last five years we undertook a capital expenditure of Rs. 120 crores and 49 1/2 million pounds but we were able to find no less than Rs. 108 crores and 36 1/2 million pounds from other sources without having resort to borrowing." Let us examine closely the nature of this achievement, and the manner in which it has been attained.

Of this sum of Rs. 56-3/4 crores is actually fresh borrowings although disguised in the form of post office certificates and savings deposits. Then there are other sums amounting to Rs. 37 1/2 crores which means that the tax-payers was called upon to bear that that amount of additional taxation even though they were not wanted in those years in which they were levied. To this one may also add Rs. 7-1/4 crores shown as profit on exchange which also in money taken from tax-payer by collecting 18d. for every rupee of taxation instead of 16d. As the tax-payer has been burdened with all this superfluous burden at a time when relief in such essential directions as the quarter-anna post card have been withheld on grounds of economy.

Another item of significance is Rs. 25 1/2 crores shown against Railway depreciation and reserve fund. It means that the consumer had been made to bear an additional burden to that extent in the shape of increased freights, fares, etc., at a time when the Government have been strenuously opposing a reduction in the Third Class Railway fares on the ground that they cannot afford to grant that relief.

The Finance Member congratulates the country on the satisfactory position disclosed by the budget. But really it is not the country that can be congratulated, but the Finance Member and his predecessors in office for their able and effective concealments of extra burden of Rs. 7 1/2 crores on the tax-payer, while claiming all the time that the Government were reducing the burden on the tax-payer to the maximum extent to which the resources of the Government permitted.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

To express more fully the hollowness of the claims made for the budget said Mr. Madon, one has only to scrutinise the military budget. The Finance Member claims that although the level of 50 Crores recommended by the Incheape Committee had not been reached satisfaction may be felt at the fact that it has been agreed that for the next four years, military estimates will be kept at Rs. 34 crores. In 1922-23, when the Incheape Committee recommended reduction of the military estimates to Rs. 50 crores, the ration was 15d. gold as against 18d. gold to-day In terms of gold Rs. 56 crores of military expenditure in 1922-23 amounted to 40.60 million pounds only while Rs. 55 crores is equivalent to 41.40 million pounds which is actually an increase on the expenditure of 1922-23.

With reference to the Finance Member's defence of raising of the bank rate in India to 8 per cent. Mr. Madon said that the Finance Member's attempt to draw an analogy between rise in bank rate in Englan and in India is grossly misleading. The Bank of England had kept its rate at 4/ 1/2 per cent for many months in spite of the rise in rates in New York from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent and in spite of the high rate of 10 to 15 per cent being quoted for call money in New York. The result was that gold was exported from English rate even after it had been raised ciers with a view to earn in New York higher rate of interest. In England, money was taken away from the cheaper market of England to the dearer market of the United States. Has that any parallel to the case of India. Here the bank rate was fully 1 1/2 per cent higher than England rate even after it had been raised And the exchange banks normally charge their clients a further one per cent over the bank rate which made it 8 per cent. earned here against 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. in England. If the Finance Member only chose to do so, he could have easily allowed the bank rate to remain at 7 per cent or 1 1/2 per cent higher than the English rate when the Bank of England maintained its own rate at 1/2 per cent. below the American rate which was more difficult problem because it offered the strongest temptation to everyone to take away money to America. If a rise in rate of the Bank of England must be followed by a rise here then we may well ask the Finance Member to mention one continental country or even one Dominion which had a higher rate than 5 1/2 per cent and found it necessary to increase the rate further. No Central Bank that knew its business would do what the Finance Member had done. By his arbitrary decree the Finance Member has only inflicted a loss on the holders of Government Securities amongst which the banks are prominent, but he has added the burden of several crores of Rupees as interest on trade and industry and particularly agriculture at a time when our most important crops are moving." Free Press.

A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

—:o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—At Surat last week a man of 54 is reported to have married a girl of 14. Marriages in which the disparity of age between the bride and the bridegroom is so glaring, or even more, are now and then reported from every nok and corner of India; and there probably are many more which are never reported. Such a marriage, to my mind is a crime against humanity more serious than many that have found a place in the Indian Penal Code. Public opinion ought to make such marriages impossible. But, unfortunately, organised public opinion-especially in social matters, does not exist in India today and the great social reformers who make thundering speeches in Christmas week quietly enjoy their rest till their turn comes aaain to harangue on social matters. I wish I could abuse them sufficiently to goad them up into action; but I am afraid my powers of abuse are hardly adequate for the purpose.

Marriages in which the disparity of age between the bride and the bridegroom is glaring not infrequently take place even in the west; and I have heard such marriages defended on the ground that they are marriages of pure companionship. It may well be so when both the parties to the marriage are grown up persons and know what they are about. In any event, people who are old enough to think for themselves can, if they choose, do anything they like, short of committing suicide. But the worst feature of such marriages in India is that the bride normally is a child who is in most cases sold by greedy parents to satisfy the lust of an aged husband who is old enough to become her grandfather. A crime more heinous on the part of the parents can hardly be conceived. In the first place, they have no right to treat their child as a marketable chattel and to make money out of her; and secondly, they have no right to enforce upon the child widowhood with all the consequent hardships that it entails in India which must inevitably follow in the normal course of things if she is married to a person who has already one foot in the grave.

Organised public opinion can make such marriages impossible; but in its absence, the only effective way of stopping them is by legislation. The performance of such a marriage should be added to the list of cognisable crimes under the Indian Penal Code; and all those who bring about such a marriage directly or indirectly should be made punishable with a heavy term of rigorous imprisonment. Such a marrage should also be declared to be illegal and voidab initio.

I am seeking the courtesy of your columns in the hope that these lines might attract the attention of some stalwart social reformer in the Council or the Assembly. Yaurs etc.

S. T. TENDOLKER.

Topiwalla Mansion.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

"SLAVES OF GOD"

—:o:—

To Herald Simon Inquiry Report

MISS MAYO PERSISTS IN LIBEL OF INDIA

—:o:—

LONDON, March 3.

The success that has attended Miss Mayo's campaign of slander of India through her book "Mother India", I reliably understand, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, encouraged that woman as well as the coterie that is responsible for her undertaking "Mother India" to bring out another book on analogous lines. It is true that Miss Mayo's book "Mother India" has evoked strongest condemnation of Indian opinion and the friends of India, but that has in no way discouraged Miss Mayo or her patrons behind the scenes from pursuing their organised campaign of villification of India and particularly Hindus who are to be held to ridicule by all possible means as those extremists who clamour for Swaraj, but who are so barbarous, culturally, socially, ethically. I have excellent authority for stating that when representations were made to Miss Mayo that out of regard for Indian feelings she should withdraw "Mother India" from circulation Miss Mayo turned down unceremoniously the suggestion and said that the storm which book had aroused in India suited her admirably because it helped the sale of her book. She is also known to have said that whatever may be said in contradiction of her book the fact will always remain that her disclosures would have received the widest publicity.

SLAVES OF GODS.

The latest effort of Miss Mayo is to publish in the last week of March a book called "Slaves of Gods" said to contain a collection of stories of Hindu India prominence being given to child-wife, temple prostitute, 'sutee' victim, child-widow, untouchables, etc. It is claimed for the book that it contains twelve records carefully verified and taken from real life which illustrate the evils from which India suffers. In her preface Miss Mayo says that the object of her book is to promote "release of India's degraded souls." The publication of this book has been undertaken by Jonathan Cape, Publishers. There is considerable feeling in Indian circles in regard to the forthcoming publication. It is felt that if only the Government of India had done their duty by Indian opinion and proscribed the book "Mother India" and laid their seal of condemnation on that book, Miss Mayo would have hesitated before undertaking fresh libel. On the contrary the book was circulated to all members of Parliament questions were asked in the Legislature and the official attitude in India and England only encouraged the authoress as well as her patrons to think that they were free to indulge in libel. The refusal of the London "Times" to publish a protest against Miss Mayo's book lent the book and the authoress' additional prestige in British estimation. Considering that books like "Well of Loneliness", "Sleeveless Errand" and "Poems of Lawrence" have been proscribed in England as obscene notwithstanding their claim to portray real life and in view of the strength of the Indian feeling on the subject least that one would expect of the authorities in India and England would be to proscribe the book without any compunction and show that the unmitigated slander of Indian people shall not be tolerated. But will the authorities do it? It is a matter for satisfaction that the Assembly is in session and there is time even now for Opposition leaders to warn the authorities in India of the danger of authorising by inaction the circulation of further slander on Indian people.

In the American edition of "Mother India" Miss Mayo had many uncomplimentary things to say about Indian Muslims which was omitted in the English editions evidently under the advice from certain quarters. It is, therefore, significant that in this book all reference to Muslims is omitted as if either India consisted only of Hindus or if only Hindu customs loudly cried for an apostle in the person of Miss Mayo for "release of India's degraded souls." It is equally significant that this libel is to be released for publication on the eve of the reporting of the Simon Commission and will occupy the stage at the time when the reform proposals will be on the Parliamentary anvil. It will not cause any one in the know any surprise if the copies of this book also were supplied free by obliging friends to the members of the new British Parliament with appeals to see that the Whiteman's burden in India is maintained intact and "release of degraded souls of India" is not retarded by surrender to Hindu extremists who are such "outrageous barbarians."—Free Press.

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PROPOSED BANKING INQUIRY

Finance Member's Proposal, a Shock to "Die-hards"

APOLOGIA FOR -'BLACKETTISM"

—:o:—

In the course of a leading article on "Banking in India" the "Financial News" says that under Sir Basil Blackett India had a "Golden Age" in its financial administration.

"The public has become so used to seeing financial affairs in India ably and firmly conducted that it comes with a shock to find that there are any signs of vacillation or infirmity of purpose" observes the leader.

"Such a shock is however administered by the news announced by the new Financial Member Sir George Schuster, that Government have decided to refer the question of a Central Bank to some fresh form of inquiry.

"There is perhaps no question in the world which has been so much inhuired into, or about which such full information is available. Everybody knows what ought to be done and everybody knows why what ought to be done is not done. It is because Indian politicians are unable or unwilling to accept any reform, however desirable, from the hands of Government. What the question of a central banks for India needs is rest. In a year or two political passions will have died down and the right thing to do can then be done without disagreement from any quarter.

"It is regrettable in view of the decision and wisdom with which the financial affairs of India have been conducted during the past five years to see the Government adopting the poor expedient of postponing its difficulties by unnecessary repetition of inquiries. Such expedient won't recommend themselves to an experienced politician and the public should be saved from them by capable administrators.

WAIT AND SEE

—:o:—

MR. GANGJEE CRITICISES 1-6 RATIO

"I would like to put one straight question to the Finance Member," said Mr. F. Gangjee, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, "and that is whether or not the 1s. 6d. ratio has had detrimental effects on trade and money markets. Is it not a fact that the various manipulations necessitated by the higher ratio have crippled the credit of the market and crippled th ceredi of the Government of India? Three-and-a half per cent Rupee Paper has shrunk from 79 per cent to 71-1/2 per cent, Indian investors have altogether lost all faith in the integrity and consistency of the Government credit policy. Any buoyancy in the gilt-edge market is almost impossible to hope for.

"Nor is there much hope for Indian sterling securities on the London market. The recent loan had to be issued at one per cent lower than last year; even o it has gone to a discount of 1-1/2 per cent.

"Sir George talks complacently of the extraordinary soundness of India's credit. But the market at Home and Abroad thinks otherwise. In this situation how does he propose to raise a loan of 18 crores in India and £5-1/4 in London? If he does not get them on suitable terms what becomes of his Budget.

"And so we come to this that while we must needs admire the cleverness of Sir George's adroit presentation of the Budget we can judge of the intrinsic merits only after the year has run its course."

FINANCIALLY SOUND.

Another view is taken by Mr. J. C. Banerjee, Vice-President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. "The financial position of the country is fundamentally sound," he stated "and Sir George Schuster does not use the language of hyperbole when he asserts that there can be no country in the world which has better security to offer for its loans. The economic advancement of this country depends upon the maintainance and use of this credit. And I believe that Sir George is the Finance Member who will maintain that credit steadily and use it wisely for he has understood the position correctly."

NEW TAXATION.

Dr. H. Sinha, of Cllcutta University said: "Let me begin by saying I am an unrepentant critic of the 1s. 6d, ratit. Yet I recognize as fully as Sir George Schuster does, that with the lapse of time the chance of a lower ratio becomes more and more remote, for there is a better and better economic adjustment to the present statutory value of the rupee. I also agree that India can no longer hope to stand in isolation from the rest of the world in matters of finance now that she has linked her currency to gold. The question is. Has India been permitted, or been able, to enjoy the advantages of her present position as undoubtedly she has had to suffer as a result of world causes beyond her control.

"On the contrary Sir George Sslusters makes no secret of the fact that new taxation a some form or other may have to be imposed in the year after next. He speaks of goodwill on the part of Opposition members; he should rather speak of earnest determination to prevent the country from falling into financial difficulties for the succession of good years which blessed Sir Basil's regime cannot obviously last for ever.

ENGLISHMAN'S "WET" PREJUDICES

—:o:—

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Narrates Amusing Incident

U. S. BY ELECTING MR. HOOVER AS PRESIDENT HAS VOTED DOWN LIQUOR

"If one half of the wild yarns about America's failure of the prohibition policy were true, 600,000 women's Institutions and an equally large numbers of Agricultural Societies would have risen in revolt" said Mr "Pussyfoot" Johnson addressing a gathering of yonths at the Blavatsky Lodge on Monday evening where Dr. P. C. Ray presided.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood and various other Youth organisations.

DR. RAY'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Opening the proceedings Acharya P. C. Ray accorded a hearty welcome to Mr. "Pussyfoot" on behalf of the Youths of Bombay. He was unfortunate, he said, in missing an opportunity of presiding over a lecture of Rev. Herbert Anderson, who was the life of Temperance movement at Calcutta but that was made up by the singular good fortune of having to preside over Mr. "Pussyfoot's" lecture in Bombay.

Recently he had been reading a good deal about the stock arguments which had been trotted out for the hundredth time against prohibition. The Government of India went further to suggest that a total prohibition policy might even give rise to riots in some villages as if their bayonets were not sufficient to quell disturbances.

Referring to the Excise Commissioner's statement that alcohol had nutritions qualities of butter, the speaker could only wonder at him. He hoped the Commissioner would not try the experiment of spreading alcohol on toast. (Laughter). As a chemist, he knew the properties of alcohol as well as butter, but the Commissioner seemed to know more.

WHAT IS NUTRITIVE VALUE OF ALCOHOL.

Reverting to the food value of alcohol, the speaker made a reference to a book written by two eminent medical men of America. A passage read: "The consensus of opinion of medical men of the British Scientific Research Institute is that the nutritive value of alcohol is strictly limited". The Medical Association of America had no doubt at all about the injurious effects of alcohol to the physical and mental well-being of the people.

Proceeding the speaker referred to the great harm that was being done by the drink evil in India. It had been found that nearly half the wages of the average worker went into the coffers of the Government in the shape of duty on alcohol and the Government naturally were opposed to prohibition. But he felt that immediate steps should be taken to combat this evil by concerted action of the people themselves.

LIQUOR VOTED DOWN BY U. S.

Dr. Johnson in his speech said that prohibition was the only remedy to put an end to the drink evil. The prohibition movement was inaugurated in America 10 years ago and it was going stronger and stronger. The latest manifestation of the strength of the movement was the election of Mr. Hoover who secured 21 million votes and defeated his rival by over 6 million votes. The loudest "booze" protagonists, he said, could not dispute that liquor was voted down by America.

ENGLISHMAN AND HIS PREJUDICES

The speaker narrated an amusing story to show England's prejudice against prohibition. Some 75 years ago, he said, Robert Warner an Englishman started a crusade against drink. An Insurance Company with whom he wanted to insure his life demanded 10 per cent additional premium because he was a total abstainer. (Laughter). Mr. Warner however started his own insurance firm (The Temperance and General Life Insurace Co.) which was still in existence. Research since then had made English Insurance firms wiser and they were now charging 10 per cent additional premium to even moderate drinkers. Long experience had shown that abstainers lived more than moderate drinkers.

Speaking about his own experience the speaker related a tragedy which resulted in consequence of liquor drinking when he was the chief officer some years ago for protecting Red Indians against thieves and liquor dealers. He had an able assistant named Sicondo, who had a weakness for liquors. His efforts to abstain from drinking succeeded as long as he lived in villages where liquor was prohibited. But once in towns he contracted this habit and one day he got so drunk that he struck his child with a hatched and killed it.

America he said, witnessed many such tragedies and determined that the law which was instrumental in creating such horrors was a bad law and unworthy of any civilized country". It was not a matter of revenue but was a question of protecting human life.

NO HALF-HEARTED MEASURES.

Proceeding the speaker reiterated that half-hearted measures would not stop the evil of drinking. No other policy had succeeded except prohibition. America would stick up to prohibition at all costs, he concluded.

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A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN CO-EDUCATION

MR. GREENBIE INTERVIEWED

Mr. Sydney Greenbie, President of the Floating University, arrived on Monday morning from Cairo on S. S. "Taskania" to re-join the Floating University which arrives this morning from Calcutta by special train. Mr. Greenbie was in Bombay on February 2nd but returned to the Floating University. When interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" yesterday Mr. Greenbie asked that it be particularly pointed out that the Floating University of which he is the President is in no ways connected with the small group of students planning to arrive by "Belgenland". There is only one Floating University he said and that is the one which is a co-educational institution carrying both men and women students. These students left New York on the "President Wilson" last November and then leisurely making their way round the world breaking their journey to study local conditions. They have spent from two to three weeks in each country viz., Japan, China, Siam India and are going to Egypt and Europe in the same way. They expect to spend two weeks in India and are travelling by a special train from Calcutta to Colombo.

The statement which appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle" was brought to Mr. Greenbie's attention who pointed out that it was absolutely fallacious to say that a co-educational Floating University is impracticable when it has been working most satisfactorily for the past four months in its tour round the world. The statement which appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle" is based upon an experience of two years ago in which there were some 350 men and 40 to 50 girls. This was not a co-educational experiment. The young men at that time found themselves in a majority without the companionship of their own girl friends and naturally looked for such companionship in the casual acquaintances with women they picked up along the route. It was with that in mind definitely that it was determined that the Floating University should be a co-educational institution. It has been proven to our experience that the companionship of both men and women travelling together is a much more wholesome influence for the young people than bringing a lot of young boys into strange spots with no special wholesome check upon their activities. As it is they go to the local Hotels and dance with the girls whom they have known of long, otherwise they would go to the balls.

A THRILLING NIGHT.

The students have enjoyed many unique experiences "en route". They have been entertained widely by the Chinese officials in Shanghai and Canton, by notable Japanese such as Mr. Ozaki, member of Parliament of Japan, and Mr. Nitobe. They were received by Governor Stinson of the Phillipines and were given a special entertainment by the King of Siam. In China they had a most unique experience of going into interior beyond Canton with the escort of Chinese Government and a detachment of Chinese soldiers to protect them from bandits. In Japan a number of them spent most thrilling night under the hospitality of the Buddhist Monks at the Monastery of Shigi San, In India they visited Bose's Institute at Calcutta, went to Benares, Delhi and Agra. A small group is being entertained to a private hunting party beyond Delhi. They will remain in Bombay for one day and will then go to Madras and from there to Tanjore and Colombo and whence they will sail for Cairo and Egypt.

STRIKE FROM COLABA TO SURAT?

—:o:—

RY. GANGMEN'S ULTIMATUM TO AGENT

For some time past, the question of their pay was agitating the minds of the gangmen on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. After negotiations which continued for over two months, the Agent agreed to give an increment of Rs. 2 only. The gangmen considered this contession as quite inadeqnate to meet their requiremens, and they demanded the minimum living wage of Rs. 30-35. But the paltry increase gave them only Rs. 22-24 per month instead. Hence the Union called a mass meeting of those men at Andheri on Friday last. In the meeting they considered the questions of their pay and decided unanimously to press their demands upon the Agent. They resolved to give the Agent eight days time limit for his final reply to their demands.

Failing to get a satisfactory reply, the Union would proclaim a sectional strike of the gangmen from Colaba to Surat.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Mar. 4.

The weather has been dry except for a few thundershowers in Tenasserim and Berar. Tavoy reports one inch of rain.

Forecast.—No large change.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one-thousand and twohundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at eight hours forty-five minutes on Sunday March 3.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, Fort, 2-55 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Islam Gymkhana vs. Salsette Amateurs, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Portuguese Assn. Bombay vs. Cathedral and John Connon "Old Boys" 5-15 p.m.

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.

The postponed general meeting of the Social Purity League will be held at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday, (the 10th instant), at 4 p.m. (S. T.). All the members of the League ar requested to be present as this is a very urgent meeting.

DR. P. C. RAY'S LECTURE AT MATUNGA.

Dr. P. C. Ray will deliver a lecture to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at Velji Lakhamsi Napoo Hall, G. I. P. Matunga under the auspices of the Matunga Youth League. The subject will be "Duties of Youths".

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 6th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). There will be the Presidential Address on "Some thoughts on Proverbs" by Principal J. Mackenzie.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Prof. D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, will deliver the third lecture of his course of Wilson Philological Lectures for the current year on "Arabic Language and Literature" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Tre Influence of Tradition on Arabic Literary Development" and the lecture is open to the public.

PROHIBITION IN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward Congress Committee Dadar, a Public Meeting will be held at the open space near Tilak Bridge opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. W. E. Johnson (Pussyfoot) the Leader of the World Phohibition Movement will speak on "Prohibition in India". Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, will preside. All are requested to attend. All the "G" Ward Congress Volunteers are requested to be at the meeting place exactly at 8 p.m. on the Meeting Day.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Urgent Meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. Councils of the District Congress Committees, and Representatives of various other Institutions which was convened to meet to-day (Tuesday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Congress House, is cancelled.

MR. RATILAL M. GANDHI'S CANDIDATURE FOR PORT TRUST.

Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, President of The Seeds Traders' Association is a candidate from the Grain and Seeds Section for being elected to the Board of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, as one of the five representatives of the Indian Mercrants' Chamber.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the "Non-official Tenants' Welfare Institute" there will be a meeting to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), in the City Improvement Trust Hall when Mr. N. E. Navle, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council will preside. Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, Chief Organizing Secretary, will deliver a public lecture on "Advantages of Non-official Co-operative Propaganda and Municipal-aided Housing Movement."

MR. "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson will give an address on "Prohibition in the United States: its Success and Failure" at a public meeting to be held under the auspicts of the Bombay Temperance Council at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, when Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, M. L. C., will preside. At this meeting a resolution will be passed congratulating the people of the United States, America, on their wise choice of Mr. Herbert Hoover and Senator Charles Curtis, both Prohibitionists, as President and Vice-President respectively.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1929.

Do you know that war is to be abolished henceforth from the world? Swords should now be turned into ploughshares and the pen should prove mightier than the sword. The Peace Pact, Kellogg's great handiwork has been ratified by America, Britain and France. Congratulatory messages have been exchanged between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Kellogg. So all that remains to be done is, to sing "Peace and good-will to all".

* * *

The British Foreign Secretary says in his message to Mr. Kellogg "At the moment of the deposit of our ratification of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War as an instrument of national policy. I offer you my heart-felt congratulations".

* * *

Mr. Kellogg makes the return compliment. He expresses his "deep appreciation" of the "promptness with which the Empire ratifications have been obtained".

* * *

And he states the object, Britain's benevolent object in securing these ratifications. He says she did so "in order to give an example to the world outside of the desire of the British Empire to do everything in its power for the maintenance of peace".

* * *

Beautiful phraseology—all this, isn't?

Let me remind you of other examples showing Britain's "desire to do everything in her power for the maintenance of peace".

* * *

There is the Singapore Base, for example. The Japanese do not look upon that colossal undertaking with particular confidence. Poor fellows. They don't know what British Peace means. And there is the stupendous increase in the British Air Estimates. But that is only to keep Air Peace for the world, an onerous duty, just as onerous as the self-imposed British one of "policing the seas".

* * *

Well, there will be some time yet before swords, anywhere, will be turned into ploughshares.

* * *

Monday was a markedly interesting day at Delhi for our legislators, nature taking a hand in heightening the interest.

* * *

SCENE WITHIN:—"Lobby buzzing round with exchange of views on the Budget among those who were preparing to launch an attack on its various aspects".

* * *

SCENE WITHOUT:—High wind and dust. Sunday's abnormal heat induced the authorities to instal fans. Monday's tempest made them unnecessary.

* * *

However, I should advocate their use, because enough heat will be induced in the Assembly when the Budget debate gets going.

* * *

THE MOVIE AGE.

Mrs. Hope:—"I have forgotten my glasses, Henry".

Mr. Hope:—"It doesn't matter, dear. We can sit behind some good title readers."

P. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

ACTIVE PROPAGANDD SET IN MOTION

A general meeting of the members of the F Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee was held on Sunday evening. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala presiding. As to how best the Congress programme could be worked out in the Ward was discussed at length and it was decided to organise a strong volunteer organisation to carry on intensive Khadi propaganda. House to house hawking and public demonstrations were decided upon. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Jhabwala, Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Jinabhai P. Joshi, Jamuadas Kalidas Modi and C. K. Narayan Swami was appointed to collect funds for the effective propagation of the year's programme. Vigorous efforts to enrol Congress members are already made. There will be a public meeting to explain the Congress programme and the duty of the public in regard to it. The Committee was of the unanimous opinion that co-operation of other organisations in the Ward should be sought in the working out of the programme and it is to be hoped that the response to the Committee's appeal for money and men will be immediate and satisfactory. Some members present also announced that in accordance with the Calcutta Congress resolution, they would give a percentage of their monthly income to the funds of the Committee.

WAKE UP W. I. T. C. STEWARD

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent reversal of form last Wednesday, displayed within a week, by Mr. Carda's horses, Calcutta and Lady Theo have been severely commented upon by all the leading papers and the sporting public have been amazed at the indifference displayed by the Stewards, who have held no inquiries into the running of these horses. One wonders how the Stewards can reconcile this neglect of these instances with the severe punishment meted out by them to a very popular jockey like Morris, who has been deprived of his livelihood for nearly a year, on account of the supposed inconsistent running of an Arab horse within a week, when Arabs have ever been notorious in turf history for their in and out runnings. A short time back the public were treated to certain inquiries held on the running of certain horses, and in precisely parallel cases varying decisions were given, which were rightly regarded with great disfavour by all those keenly interested in racing. This was just before the time when the bolt from the blue fell on the astonished racing world, announcing the resignation of Mr. C. N. Wadia, Senior Steward and Chairman, who has for years honourably swayed the affairs of the Turf Club. These inquiries have ever been a sealed book to the public, who are only allowed to know the decisions which are pasted on the Turf notice boards or printed in the Racing Calendar. I think, in the interests of clean racing, it is essential that the public should get a greater insight into these inquiries, and that fuller details, including evidence, should be published. As the matters at present stand, one can only come to the unfortunate conclusion that the good old English maxim "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" does not always prevail in the case of the decisions of the governing body of the Turf Club.

Another noticeable feature of this season's racing has been the decisions of the judges, which in some cases have been viewed with great disfavour by the sporting public, who have been treated to an exceptional exhibition of deadheats, and in such cases certain stables have been very lucky in catching the judges' eyes. A couple of jockeys have been fined for failing to weigh in their placed horses when they had the misfortune to run down the field, and could not possibly have been aware that their horses had the luck to find the place o nthe result board. I think it is high time that the Stewards of such an important public concern fed by the democratic pockets of thousands of race-goers should wake up to a full sense of their responsibilities, and that irrespective of the influence on the popularity of any parties concerned, should mete out justice on a standard basis, without prejudice or bias. This will be the only means of resuscitating the present unhealthy condition of the Club and raising it up once again to its former financially sound status as the more confidence the public have in the Stewards, the greater will be the Club's gains.—Yours, etc.,

A. T. C.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service),

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 4.
Previous Closing Rate	20.53
To-day's Opening Rate	20.61
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate	20.66
Difference	plus .13

Broach Expectation 369 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	March 4.
Previous Closing Rate	10.61
To-day's Opening Rate	10.62
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.64
Difference	plus .03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Mar. 4.
Silver Ready	26 0 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 1 0 Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Mar. 4.
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2nd Settlement	58 6 0
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1929.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

—:o:—

We cordially welcome Mr. "Pussy-foot" Johnson to this City and we have no doubt he will be received with open arms by Indians wherever he goes in this country. He is easily the foremost prohibition leader in the world and has visited this country when its people have solemnly undertaken the task of suppressing the drink and drug curse for good and all. Because his visit to India is so providential and also very brief we naturally wish he and his fellow-prohibitionists in India should make the most of it. What Indians most need to know and would like to learn from his ripe experience is about the methods and tactics of an organised prohibition campaign suited to the peculiar conditions of this country. The most striking conditions here are that Indians, as Mr. Johnson himself has cheerfully acknowledged, are prohibitionists by temperament, tradition and religion, but that they have not the political power to enforce prohibition and that the Government who have the power pursue a policy which virtually forces liquor and drugs upon an unwilling people for the sake of revenue. Mr. Natarajan, who presided at Mr. Johnson's first public lecture in Bombay, did not exaggerate when he said that the drink and drug evil in India was strengthening the hold of foreigners upon the country and that unless "something was done" to put a stop to the evil, India as a nation would soon find itself extinct. But what is that "something"? That is the crucial question which needs to be solved in a practical manner and we shall thank Mr. Johnson to give Indian prohibitionists his own solution of the question at private if not public meetings.

In his Sunday's lecture Mr. Johnson did well to repudiate with facts and figures the view that prohibition had proved a failure in America. Explaining the secret of the Americans' success he said that the people were determined that "the Government should carry on its administration by collecting revenues from clean and honest sources and not by moneys squeezed out of the sufferings and misery of poor women and children." But what is to be done where a Government is not responsible to the people, where officials regard liquor as a valuable food and have no scruples about breaking pledges solemnly made? Another secret of the American success, Mr. Johnson informed his audience, was that the Government was not satisfied with mere licensing restrictions but went in boldly for complete prohibition and strictly enforced the prohibition law. But what if a Government refuses to enforce strictly even mild licensing restrictions? Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee of the Congress have thought out fairly right methods to deal with the peculiar conditions in India and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has already begun to put these methods into practice. We trust Mr. Johnson will speedily consider the Working Committee's plans and offer his own suggestions so as to make the plans more effective. We would specifically inquire of him whether in America if its citizens found that people were being doped daily with liquor and drugs they would stand by watching or would exercise the right of persuading the drink and drug addicts on the spot to resist the temptation.

POACHING, PURE AND SIMPLE.

—:o:—

It will be recalled that when two members of the British Council of National Hygiene were deputed last year to India by that body to investigate Indian conditions regarding medical equipment they reported on their return that the treatment of venereal diseases suffered a great deal in this country owing to the lack of "experts" to deal with these diseases effectively. In an informal discussion those two delegates had with the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation it was pointed out to them by Dr. Deshmukh, himself a medical man of great eminence and a remarkably distinguished University career in England, that India had trained men to deal with such diseases but that what was sadly lacking was adequate financial and technical facilities to cope with them effectively. In countries where the people enjoy the benefits of self-government, it is the State which is wide-awake to the need for providing the necessary facilities. In India British officials have a selfish way of meeting these problems by proposals to import more "experts" from England, another way to create more jobs in India at the expense of the Indian tax-payer for their own kith and kin.

It became known in October last that the Government of Bombay, true to this official tradition, were thinking of importing an "expert" as a Venereal Specialist. Later some members of the staff of the J. J. Hospital became aware that the appointment would be given to a member of the I.M.S., the Government departing from the rule that only certain, definite number of posts in the J. J. Hospital are to be filled from the I.M.S. cadre, the rest being thrown open to non-official members of the medical profession in India. The staff of the J. J. Hospital, eleven Indian medical men of eminence in their profession, protested to the Surgeon-General against this poaching pure and simple on the rights of the non-official members of the medical profession. In his reply to their protest that officer had the impertinence to tell them that "the Surgeon-General does not think it quite necessary in each case to ask the advice of the J. J. Hospital Staff"—a piece of bravado torn to shreds by the memorialists in their counter-reply which says that he very often has to do so, and with great benefit to the institution. The Surgeon-General begs the question and runs away from discussing the whole issue when he says to the memorialists that he is not aware of "any ruling to the effect that an appointment once filled by one of the independent profession will not again, even temporarily, be given to an I.M.S., officer". That little parenthesis "even temporarily" is an indication that the Surgeon-General makes a futile attempt to prop up a bad case while as regards the general principle the stand taken up by some members of the staff of the J. J. Hospital against this encroachment on the rights of the independent medical profession will be regarded by any unbiassed person as only right and proper. Certain posts have been ear-marked for the I.M.S., and no others. We fail to understand why even these posts should be so reserved. There are enough highly trained Indian medical men in Bombay who can efficiently take over all the teaching and research work in State-controlled hospitals. The whole question deserves to be brought up in the Bombay Legislative Council and we hope some popular representatives will take it up immediately and elicit from Government what their policy in regard to this encroachment is.

THE CONTRAST.

—:o:—

A Turkish newspaper reports that the strenuous campaign for making Turkey literate inaugurated by Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha has borne rapid fruit. Every man between the age of 16 and 45 has become literate enough to read and write. In Soviet Russia, Lenin began the fight against illiteracy as one of the cardinal features of his political programme and to-day the Soviet can look upon ten years of steady work in this direction with no small satisfaction. Of the huge mass of the Russian population 4 out of 5 have become "Gramotkni," literate enough at least to read. India provides a dismal contrast to these heroic efforts elsewhere. Her people show a pathetic desire to become literate, but the State shows them the stepmotherly attitude of denying to them what they hanker after. Already an over-taxed people, they are told by their "Trustees" that if they want education they must tax themselves more—and give over the taxes to their self-imposed Trustees. If they do not tax themselves more then education, as we were recently informed in a gubernatorial speech, will be at "a full stop".

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

GIVE TOLERANCE A TRIAL

(BY MIRZA IKRAM BAIG.)

No problem to-day appears so difficult to solve as probably the question of settling Hindu-Muslim differences in practically all spheres of life. For the moment it looks as if the prospects of re-uniting the two great communities of India in a common ideal of patriotism are as remote as ever. While communal riots, or riots called communal, have been taking place in different provinces of India, the presence of an unwanted Commission has provided opportunities for the perpetuation of communalism. In its very basis, the Simon Commission can be traced to the dominant desire of a Conservative Cabinet in England that in all matters except those vitally connected with the revenues of India, the Government should not do anything which might directly or indirectly check the growth of communalism. Centuries old institutions of "Suttee" and slavery could be abolished by a Government which now finds itself unable to stop the slaughter of cows and the playing of music before mosques.

PROFESSION V. PRACTICE.

At the same time it is painful to see that Hindu and Muslim leaders are not doing their duty by their community in this matter. India can achieve nothing until and unless, Hindus, Moslems and several other communities which, to quote the Nehru Report, "have latterly taken up an aggressive attitude and have demanded special rights and privileges", agree to adjust all their differences not only from the constitutional point of view but from every other standpoint. If history is to serve any useful purpose, let Indians look back to the times when Asoka and Akbar, Kabeer and Nanak were the temporal and spiritual rulers of India. True that in the squalid atmosphere of sordid politics and iniquitous industrialism, souls are difficult to save, yet one cannot understand why those, who preach communalism and practise it also in the name of religion, shut their eyes to all that in their religion which teaches tolerance. Hindu pundits of modern school and Muslim missionaries of enlightened views are equally boastful that their religions stand for universal brotherhood and equality of man, for peace, justice and tolerance; but in every-day life, in national, legislative and other assemblies, they openly distrust each other and indulge in undignified recrimination.

The illustrious authors of India's First Constitution have framed a perfect definition of citizen, and have prescribed most fair and comprehensive fundamental rights. It is a pity, however, they could not go further in the right direction and refuse to recognise communalism in any way by making no recommendations in regard to communal representation.

ISLAMIC BODY AND VEDANTIC HEART.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the apostle of Moslem renaissance, and Swami Vivekananda who carried the torch of Vedantic philosophy to the West, were men with a vision. Both of them could foresee that without a real unity, broad-based on mutual understanding, between Hindus and Moslems, the Motherland could not hope for a bright future. Will our Moonjes and Malaviyas abandon all their cant about Shuddhi and Sangathan in favour of Vivekananda's prayer for an Islamic body and a Vedantic heart? Can our Maulanas of Lahore and Rampur be prevailed upon to take counsel with reason, and to show tolerance in their attitude towards their Hindu brothers? If this be a fond hope, then let all the talk about Swaraj interpreted either as Dominion Status or Complete Independence cease. No nation has ever been built by politicians who cannot win the confidence of minority communities, nor by men who purchase ministership with the votes of their co-religionists in councils. If Indians in charge of nation-building" departments under the present diarchical form of Government were really keen on building up the nation, they would not miss the opportunity they have had for introducing in public instruction a special course for teaching the youth that Hindus and Moslems, Parsis and Sikhs, Jews or Christians have an equal right to claim India as their Motherland that piety does not lie in sacrificing cows nor does true religion insist on playing music and disturbing other people in their prayers whether in church, temple or mosque. Instead of wasting the energy of our young men in memorising barren details and dates of the War of Roses or the great Peninsular War in the nineteenth century, let our Ministers of Education teach them to profit by the lessons of our own history before the advent of the English in India. The Rajahs, Nawabs and nominal Emperors of India were divided against each other and lost India, we cannot regain it by going farther than they did in this matter of fratricidal war.

HEART OF COMMUNITIES SOUND.

It is hardly wisdom to dismiss, with scant attention, the communal question as unimportant in its relation to the future progress and prosperity of India. The guarantee of cultural autonomy will no doubt bring about a better understanding, but this alone is not enough. It is only by means of rapid secularisation of politics, rationalisation of national outlook, and intolerance of communalism, that we can expel from almost all fields of national activities, the forces of ignorance, fanaticism and self-aggrandisement. As a Muslim, I avail myself of this opportunity to declare that the hearts of both the major communities are sound. If only those who claim to be leaders will make a sincere attempt to adjust a few differences between the communities, they will succeed in achieving complete unity.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY

DEFECTS OF BANKS IN KARNATAK

(By A. Co-operator).

I do not want to be satisfied with mere destructive criticism. I do urge on the Registrar to examine every statement of mine with the closest scrutiny. Co-operative banks are not free from the undesirable methods which some joint stock banks practice. Over-valuing the assets, window-dressing, mere book-adjustments and many other evils are not uncommon to these banks. I would urge on the Registrar that if co-operaive banks are to be models then the Government Auditor's report should be published with the balance sheets. There are banks which have not remedied the irregularities or illegalities to which the Government auditor has drawn their attention year after year. Despite the Registrar's repeated reminders these banks have not sent any justification or explanation. The Government Auditor's remarks are a sealed book to the members. If the banks are not amenable to the Registrar, the general body of members will compel the Board to rectify the errors and will take measure to stop their repetition. If these directions are neglected the Boards will have a very short life. The present vatandar boards will raise hue and cry and will fight every inch of the ground against this healthy change in the rules or practice. But in the best interest of the movement it is essential that the Government Auditor's report should be published.

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE.

My third grievance is that very few co-operators are well grounded in the general principles of banking and credit instruments. Many of the Boards are so swollen-headed that they never attempt to go out and see the working of big banks. They hate joint stock banks and always glory in running them down. Some of the joint stock banks are run on modern principles and are always ready to adopt such new methods as are applicable to Indian needs and conditions. Why not introduce such of these changes as are beneficial to sound banking. The means o careful study, close observation and consultation with better minds. The spirit of stagnation is responsible for the unemployment of lakhs of rupees. A shrewd banker would never allow greater part of his funds to be idle. Some of these wise and loyal financien have not invested them even in Government securities, but have kept them idle without earnng any interest. The real truth is this: when these banks were in their infancy and when the cooperative societies attracted only a small amount of deposits and their capital was not much men without training in modern banking methods could with impunity manage them. When lakhs of rupees are to be handled great skill and expert knowledge is required. Satan's fallacious argument is often adopted by these men. If I can handle a few thousands why not a few lakhs? Certainly they can, but we wish with the increase of funds and the spread of business their qualifications and their equipment to cope with the work should increase. Training is as essential to the Managing Directors and managers as it is to other members of the staff. This training should be selfinflicted, because there is no agency to compel them. Unless one is well-grounded in broad principles of banking and the mechanism of money market, one cannot be expected to appreciate the machinery of a modern bank. Especially big suburban banks in large cities should not be merely landing

(Continued on page 10.)

*The first artical appeared on 4th instant

Notes of the Day.

Why Not?

The South African House of Assembly passed on Saturday by 62 votes to 51 the Bill ratifying the German-South African Trade Treaty. The measure is intended to give to German imports the same tariff preferences as allowed to British imports. British commercial interests are aghast at this equitable treatment proposed to be given to German trade by the Hertzog Government and a big agitation is afoot to browbeat the Hertzogites. General Hertzog's refusal to take the Bill to the South African Senate for its ratification has added fuel to the fire. The South African Premier is aware that in the Senate which has a majority of commercial and industrial interests wedded to the policy of giving Britain and Britain alone preference, the Bill has no chance. So his intention evidently is to hang up the measure until the general election is over. But there is no doubt that with the average voter the measure will find warm support.

Linking The Nations.

Sir Austen Chamberlain hastens to convey his heartiest congratulations to Mr. Kellogg on the ratification by the American Legislature of the Peace Pact. He hopes that Mr. Kellogg's name "will be ever associated in the minds of men with the completion of this great act." There is no doubt that Mr. Kellogg has achieved a great task in winning the adhesion of forty-seven Governments of the world to his Pact, but when the British Foreign Secretary further observes in his message of congratulations that the Pact will "link the nations of the world in peaceful co-operation" he knows that he is giving expression only to a polite hope. The "reservations" insisted upon by the British Government before it consented to append its signature to the Pact and the fact that neither Britain nor her intimate friends at Geneva have given the least indication beyond making vague promises that they are seriously anxious to reduce armaments are ominous signs that the "peaceful co-operation" amongst nations still lies far, far away.

A Novel Suggestion.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachari, a great constitutional lawyer and an ex-President of the Congress, has made a novel suggestion. He thinks that "the League of Nations is the only resource open to us to save us now both from ourselves and from our rulers and establish Dominion Status." He, therefore, suggests that we should appeal to the League to "start an enquiry into the present political and economic conditions of our country and recommend the immediate establishment of Dominion Status in it under Letters Patent of the King-Emperor." The idea of carrying on world propaganda for India through the agency of the League as far as possible is feasible enough, though by itself such propaganda will not carry us very far. But the suggestion that the League is the "only resource open to us to save us from ourselves and our rulers" and that the King would issue "Letters Patent" merely because we appeal to the League is more preposterous than the proverbial proposal to bell the cat. We can save ourselves only through ourselves. Let us banish all this talk of more appeals and enquiries.

Land Revenue Reform.

Those interested in the important subject of land revenue reform will find an excellent introduction to the subject in a recently published pamphlet entitled "Bombay Land Revenue System" by Prof. D. R. Gadgil of the M. T. B. College, Surat. Prof. Gadgil is well-known as a sound student of Economics and is the author of the popular book "Industrial Evolution of India." In the pamphlet under review he has gathered together the nine articles he contributed to the "Chronicle" last year. These articles elucidated many points that were hotly debated during the days of the Bardoli agitation and were referred to by Mr. Anderson in the Legislative Council. Prof. Gadgil has done a service by publishing those articles in book-form at a time when the question of land revenue is still on the legislative anvil. The author deals with all the important aspects of the question in a lucid dispassionate manner. The ideal he lays down is that land revenue must approximate income-tax practice as far as possible and that to this end the burden on the poorest ryot must vanish and that on others should be proportional to their real and carefully ascertained taxable capacity.

The Dodge.

In reply to certain interpellations in the Council the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed submitted to the House some instructive figures about the "expansion" of primary education in the Presidency. Of 57 local bodies, viz., 20 District Local Boards and 37 Municipalities, 52 bodies (16 Boards and 36 Municipalities) have already taken over the administration of primary education. This they did evidently in the hope that Government would duly discharge their statutory obligations with regard to grants. But owing to Government's recent policy of holding up primary education on the plea of want of funds, 36 local bodies have refrained from submitting to Government any proposals of compulsory education. 32 bodies have submitted proposals of expansion "either on a voluntary or compulsory basis", most of these being necessarily proposals on a voluntary basis. Even these, we fear, are held up by Government "for lack of funds." In effect Government contend "we shall tax you to your utmost capacity, but we cannot spare more funds for primary education. If you want more of it, pay more rates. For the rest, Education is a Transferred subject."

MAHATMAJI ARRESTED

BLOODLESS REVOLT IN MEXICO

President Calls Council of War

SEVERAL TOWNS AFFECTED

LONDON, March 4.

New York.—The Mexican revolutionaries have captured the town of Nogabes supported by Federal troops under the command of General Jesus Aguirre and General Manze.

Several towns in the State of Vera Cruz have risen in revolt. The President has summond leading military authorities to attend a council of war. General Calles who recently retired from the Presidency has been recalled by Government.

Vera Cruz (Mexico.) Rebels have sized this city and claim that eight States are on their side. Seven warships have joined the rebels.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED

MEXICO CITY, March 3.

The capital has been thrilled by reports that a revolution has broken out in Vera Cruz, communications with which are completely interrupted. Lorry loads of troops passed through the city in the afternoon.—Reuter.

NO BLOODSHED IN MAXICO DITY

LONDON, March 4.

Mexico City.—The ex-President Calles has been appointed Secretary for War and taken charge of the Army. The revolution flamed up on three sides of the capital. The rebels hold the State of Vera Cruz, the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and have also taken the northern border State of Sonora. There ha been no bloodhesd. The seizure of Vera Cruz has cut off the capital from the Gulf of Mexico. The rebels also hold northern end of one of main railways to United States.—Reuter.

THE ARUSE OF REVOLE

LONDON, March 4.

The object of Mexican revolutionaries is to make General Valenzuela, former Minister, in London President. The rebel leader Acuirres was a closed friend of Obregon who was assassinated by Toral

Reuter's correspondent in Mexico City reports that the capital is quiet and Government is confident that it will quickly obtain control of the situation.—Reuter.

EX-POLICEMAN DOESN'T RELY ON POLICE RECORDS

Mr. Coatman's Book Under Fire

WHAT ANNOYED THE COLONEL

NEW DELHI, March 4.

Quite 15 minutes were taken up by a volley of questions on a remark made in "India 1927-18" by Mr. Coatman that with the exception of Mr. Jinnah no Mohammedan politican of any standing denounced the Simon Commission and that 'hartals' were a half-hearted affair in most places and that there was no popular movement behind the 'hartals'.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh's question pointed out that Mahomedans of standing such as Sir Ali Imam, Sir Abdur Rahim, Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Muhamed Ali and others had denounced the Commission.

Mr. Crerar pointed out that the writer of the book confined himself probably to leaders of parties in the Assembly.

A member asked: "Is not an ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Sir Ali Imam) a prominent politician?

Mr. Crerar: Not necessarily. It all depends on his activities.

Mr. Chetty: Isn't the Hon. Member aware that Maulvi Muhammed Yakub, the Deputy President of this very House, is a prominent Muslim politician. (Applause).

"A FALSE DOCUMENT."

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh: Is Government aware that this side of the House treats this book as a false document. (Laughter).

Mr K. Ahmed: Are the Government aware that Muslims who joined the boycott had beeen given inducements and promised a good place in the Congress atmosphere and therefore lost all commonsense? (Laughter)

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Was the statement approved by the Government of India before their sending it to the Secretary of State?

Mr. Crerar: The Government of India gave their general approval to the book as a whole.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: What were the sources of reports on which Mr Coatman based his statement about "hartals." Were they police reports?

POLICE RECORDS NO GOOD

Mr. Crerar: No, mainly on newspapers versions of both sides. Mr. Coatman does not use police reports for his book.

Mr. Jinnah: Will the Government take steps to prevent such misleading statements being incorporated in the book?

Mr. Crerar: It is a question of opinion whether the statements are misleading.

Mr. Ishwar Saran: Does the book refer to Mohammedan politicians as those connected with parties in this House only?

Mr. Crerar: That was, I think, the writer's point of view.

Mr. Ishwar Saran: Will the Government take steps to convey to the authorities in England that no Mohammedan politician of any standing leads any Muslim party in this House?

Mr. Crerar: I don't agree.

Col. Crawford: Cannot Mohammedan India be left to defend itself in this matter.

At this stage the President stopped further enquiries.—A. P.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT TO POLICE AND ITS ADMISSIBILITY

LAHORE HIGH COURT'S FULL BENCH DECISION

LAHORE, March 4.

How much of an accused person's statement to the police which led to the discovery of a thing or a fact is admissable under Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act had been the subject of conflicting rulings by Division Benches of Lahore High Court and han been referred by a third division bench to a full bench of seven judges presided over by Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice. This full bench for several days heard arguments addressed by Mr. B. L. Puri, Advocate 'amicus curie' and Mr. Selim, representing the Crown. The finding of the full bench was announced to-day. The Chief Justice announcing the finding with which four judges agreed said the accused's statement under reference comprised three proposition: "(1) I removed 'karas' (bangles) from boy. (2) I pushed the boy into the well. (3) I pledged the bangles with Allahdin."

He held that propositions one and two were inadmissable and proposition three was admissable. Justices Harrison, Tekchand Dalip Singh and Agha Haider agreed, Justice Ford held that propositions one and three were admissable but second was inadmissable. By five to two the reference by the division bench was answered in the terms of the finding of the Chief Justice and a majority of the bench.—A. P.

NADIR KHAN HELD UP AT PESHAWAR

Doctors Advise 15 Days' Rest

INTENDS TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH BACHA

PESHAWAR, March 3.

General Nadir Khan is still suffering from pleurisy and has been advised by his Doctors to take at least 15 days complete rest. He looked visibly weak and nervous when he granted an interview to a Free Press representative this afternoon.

He is still busy formulating his plans and nothing can be definitely decided until he is fully convalescent. But it seems fairly certain that he will go to Jalalabad in the near future and summon a Jirgha of the Shinwaries to advise them to stop the present internecene war in Afghanistan. Thereafter he will communicate with Bacha-i-Sakka and will try his best to bring round the Amir of Kabul to his point of view which is to end the present "impasse." He has not taken this journey from France in his weak state of health for any personal or sordid ends.

In his opinion the great need of the Moslems in India and in Afghanistan was education, organisation and unity.—Free Press.

SIR F. HUMPHREY'S MOVEMENTS UNCERTAIN

NEW DELHI, March 4.

There is no fresh news of any kind from Kabul. Sir Francis Humphreys is still at Peshawar but he may arrive in Delhi any day. Nothing is yet settled as regards his future movements.

CALCUTTA EDITOR IN SEDITION CASE

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST MR. SATYENDRA MUZUMDAR

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has framed a charge of sedition against Mr Satyendranath Muzumdar, editor and printer of "Anand Bazar Patrika" in connection with articles entitled "Freedom Movement in Bengal" and "In the Wake of Revolution" in the paper's Congress Number of December 29. The prosecution lodged the sanction of the Bengal Government for the institution of proceedings. The case has been adjourned.—A. P.

London, March 4.—Full time working of the British coal mines is likely for the next three months in many districts. A number of Yorkshire mines which had been working three or four days per week for the past three years are now doing full-time work for six days in the week and one is even working seven days.—Reuter's Special.

DESERTED STREETS GREET SIMONITES

Boycott Leaders Locked up

BANGALORE'S BANDOBUST FOR UNINVITED GUESTS

BANGALORE, March 4.

The Bangalore City Magistrate issued the following notification last evening, under Mysore Police Regulation.

The public are informed that conduct of assemblies and processions in or near streets shall be regulated and controlled by grant of licences by me. Processions and assemblies must from this date be arranged only after taking licences from me. Any procession or assembly which neglects or refuses to obey such licence shall be deemed unlawful and shall be liable to be stopped and dispeesed.

DISERTED STREET.

The Bangalore City presented an appearance, of a city under martial law this morning when the Simon Commission arrived in a special from Madras. All approaches to the station for one furlong were closed and a strong police guard with guns and bayonets were posted throughout.

Seven boycott leaders on whom orders had been served while not allowed to leave their houses Nobody was allowed on the platform. The Press were completely excluded and denied admission.

The Government have withdrawn the permission granted to Mr. Sitaram Sastri to edit print and publish the "Veerekesari" his Kannada daily.

The resident Dewan received the Commissioners on the platform. Among the non-officials Messrs. Abbas Khan and Sanjivian were prominent.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT LEADER SPIRITED AWAY

BANGALORE CITY, March 4.

Orders were served at Mysore on Messrs. Thagadur Ramchandra Rao, P. R. Ramaiah, Agaram Rangiah, prohibiting them from holding meetings, conducting procession or arranging demonstrations. All public meetings and processions are prohibited till the 10th instant.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao announces preparations to disobey Government order, and alleges Police assault when engaged in boycott propaganda.

Mr. H. V. Subramaniam, a Bangalore boycott leader, on whom a prohibitory order was served yesterday, was arrested this morning at his residence and was removed to an unknown the oilnhrd rkdl hrdgar refuse to give any information in the matter.—Free Press.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Chinese airman Wenlintschen was nearly forced down into the sea soon after he started on his flight to China. Engine misbehaved in midchannel and so the pilot decided to turn back towards Dover, but he was rapidly losing height and cleared the cliffs by only thirty feet and landed safely. Just as he landed, unluckily, a gust of wkind tipped the machine on to its nose damaging the propellor.—Reuter.

POLICE BAN ON BONFIRE

Calcutta Citizens Resolve to Disobey

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has been served with a notice by the Commissioner of Police asking him not to allow burning of foreign cloth as was announced to be held this evening at the Sraddhanand Park in the "presence" of Mahatmaji. It has however been decided to disobey the notice.

The notice runs as follows:—"My attention has been called to a notice appearing under your name in the issue of the Forward of yesterday's date notifying that a meeting is to be held on the 4th instant at 7 P.M. at the Sraddhanand Park at which it is stated foreign cloth will be collected and burned. In this connection I would draw your attention to Section 66 Clause 2 of the Calcutta Police Act (Bengal Act 4 of 1866) which prohibtis burning of straw or other matter or lighting of bonfire in or near any street or thoroughfare in Calcutta. As burning of foreign cloth in the Sraddhanand Park would offend against the provision of this section I would ask you to take the necessary steps to prevent the commission of the offence."—Free Press.

LATEST

Eight persons have been arrested for disobeying Police Commissioner's order. Mahatmaji and Sjt. Kiran Shankar Roy were arrested at 11-50 in the night on a charge of rioting and assault to deter a public servant from discharge of duty—Sjt. Roy for disobeying order and Mahatamaji for abetting.—Free Press.

For further news see Stop Press.

MR. HOOVER AS PRESIDENT

Delivers Inaugural Address

WILL GIVE LEAD TO REALISATION OF AMERICAN IDEALS

LONDON, March 4

Washington.—Mr. Hoover in a peroration to the inaugural address as President summed up the heads of address as follows:—

He proposed to summon a special session of the Congress to consider questions of further agricultural relief and limited changes in tariff as it was impossible to postpone action on them in justice to farmers, labour and manufacturers. The other mandates in the recent election were the maintenance of integrity of the constitution, vigorous enforcement of the laws for the continuance of economy in public expenditure, continued regulation of business to prevent domination in community, denial of ownership or operation of business by the Government in competition with its citizens, the avoidance of policies which involve the United States in controversies with foreign nations, more effective reorganisation of the departments of Federal Government, the expansion of public works and the promotion of welfare activities affecting education and home.

Furthermore, the Government must give leadership to the realisation of the ideals of American people namely the preservation of self-Government, the perfection of justice, the advancement of world peace, the maintenance of order and liberty, the denial of domination by any group or class the building up and preservation of equality of opportunity, absolute integrity in public affairs, maintenance of education, and tolerance of all faiths and strengthening of home.—Reuter.

ANOTHER "SECRDET OCUMENT" UNEARTHED

"ECHO DF PARIS" DISCOVERY

LONDON, March 4.

Paris.—Another "secret document" has been discovered by "Echo de Paris" which publishes extracts from it. It purports to disclose that Holland in 1918 placed at disposal of Germany for military traffic certain railways in Dutch territory. The newspaper offer document "to meditations of Dutch press" which made so much the alleged Franco-Belgium agreement.—Rputur.

CABLES IN BRIEF

Athens.—The Cabinet has accepted the proposals of the Ango-Italian Company for construction of five air-ports in Greece for the aircraf on London-Calcutta air service.—Reuter.

Johannesburg.—All available Police were rushed to the native compound in Robinson Deep to quell a fierce fighting between Basutos and Shanghians, using sticks, bottles and lumps of coal. About twenty persons were injured.—Reuter.

Constantinople.—Two hundred Turkish students of the Stamboul University stoned the windows of the offices of the Greek newspaper "Tachronjka," wrecked the plant and manhandled the night editor as a sequel to an article dealing with Turkish victories in Asia Minor in 1922.—Reuter.

London, March 3.—Newspaper report from Bombay that Lord Reading has accepted the Chairmanship of the Company owning "The Statesman" and "The Englishman" is incorrect. It is announced here on behalf of Lord Reading that he has accepted the chairmanship of a Committee in London to advise the proprietors in regard to these undertakings.

STOP PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

Mahatma and Mr. K. S. Roy have been arrested for abetment under section 66 Clause 2 of the Calcutta Police Act 4 of 1886 and not under sections 147 and 353 I.P.C. as previously stated. They have been arrested for abetting to disobey the order prohibiting burning of straws etc. in or near about public thoroughfare or street.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

1-5 a.m. after consultation with Mr. T. C. Goswami, Dr. B. C. Roy, Subhas Chandra Bose, Sarat Chandra Bose, J. C. Gupta, and N. C. Sen Mahatmaji signed the bail bond and was released on a personal recognisance of Rs. 50/-. He is to stand trial on March 26th along with Mr. K. S. Roy. Mahatmaji will be leaving for Burma to-morrow by the Rangoon mail returning to Calcutta on the 25th.—Free Press.

DISMAL DAY IN DELHI

Angry Weather Greets Budget Debate

THREE NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

High wind and dust made it a dismal day when the Legislative Assembly reassembled to-day after three days' respite. Cesterday's heat had led the authorities to instal fans though to-day's temperature did not at all need their use. Lobby was buzzing with the exchange of views on the Budget among those who were preparing to launch an attack on the various aspects of the Budget statement. Among those who came prepared to speak if they caught the Chair's eye were Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Sir James Simpson and Pandit Kunzru.

Proceedings began with three new member sbeing sworn in and they were cheered by the House. Sir B. L. Mitter, the Law Member, was welcomed as an accession to the Government's debating strength. Mr. P. R. Rau, the first Indian to officiate as the Financial Commissioner for Railways but an old member of the House who had helped Sir Basil Blackett to pilot his budgets was applauded and so also Mr. Shankar Rau who comes back to the Assembly as the Budget Officer to assist the Finance Member with his detailed knowledge of the budget statement.—A. P.

Sir George Rainy made his promised statement regarding wagon shortage for coal and deatailed a number of measures adopted as a result of Mr. Sheridan's visit to Calcutta including the distribution of wagons over various railwas, relieving from loco coal 6,300 wagons during three days in the week for public coal and an attempt to divert some steamers due to arrive with cargo from Calcutta to Bombay. Mr. Sheridan had arranged a meeting between the representatives of railways and those of the Mining Federation and Mining Association of Calcutta to discuss the question of any unfairness in the allotment of wagons to the various collieries.

Sir Purshottamadas Thakurdas suggested that the matter be discussed by the Central Advisory Council for Railways.

Sir George Rainy agreed to the suggestion and promised to call an emergency meeting for to-morrow afternoon as Mr. Sheridan had returned from Calcutta to-day.

Sir Purshottamdas: Has not the Rice Merchants Association of Bombay complained that rice does not move from Calcutta?

Sir George Rainy: Yes. Measures have already been taken to relieve the congestion.

The General Budget discussion was then started by Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar said that the Financial Statement showed charity of vision and made a better appeal to understanding than some of its predecessors. But the Finance Member should be ready not merely to tell the House what it did not know, but also what was going wrong. Mr. Kelkar recalled how the Finance Ministers in other countries acted more as watchdogs of the tax-payer than as the defender of the Government expenditure and Mr. Kelkar wished the same system to prevail here.

Mr. Kelkar said Railway Finance was a complicated matter as railway projects and commitments left Government and General Finance at the mercy of the Railway Department. The necessity for Railway expenditure shut out other schemes of public utility.

The Finance Member had taunted the Indian public with not making rupee loan successful but the people of India had no confidence in a foreign Government. Sterling loans were disadvantageous because they mortgaged Indian undertakings to lenders in England. Government was responsible for handing over entire funds to the Imperial Bank and not using them in affording banking facilities for the people of India.

WHY SUCH A BIG SLICE FOR ARMY.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said loss on Telegraph Department due to reduction in rates for foreign telegrams must be made good by restoring old rates. The Army consumed the bulk of the revenue. The efficiency of the Army was only a relative term and there was no necessity for such a big slice for the military especially because of modern methods of war-

(Continued on page 8.)

GOVT. FOREST POLICY UNDER LASH

Minister Jadhav in Khaddar!

BUT WON'T SUPPORT MOTION FOR HOME-SPUN UNIFORMS FOR GOVT. SERVANTS

—:o:—

The Bombay Council devoted the better part of Monday to the discussion of the Forest policy of Government. It was all a talk about tigers and elephants. Mr. M. D. Karki's motion to reduce the total grant by Rs. 100 which was utilized by the House to open a general discussion of policy was supported by all the non-official speakers. In the lengthy discussion that followed a question was raised whether it was not in the interests of economy that the servants of the Forest Department be uniformed in Khaddar. The Commissioner S. D. gave his opinion that Khaddar was less durable and hence of no use. The Minister for Agriculture assured the House that the question of purchasing cloth for Government Servants had seriously engaged the Government's attention for the last several years and both his department and the Educational department were very keen to encourage Indian made cloth even at some sacrifice. He was not sure whether Khaddar would be accepted because in his opinion it was dearer and less durable. As regards other grievances in respect of forest administration, the Minister held out the Government member's usual promise that he would do all that was possible and practicable. In view of the Minister's explanation the cut motion was withdrawn and the total grant was made.

Mr. B. T. Desai's motion to omit the provision for the collection of Entertainment Tax was rejected by the House.

The demand for Irrigation grant was under consideration when the Council adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Resuming its sitting on Monday afternoon, the Bombay Legislative Council further discussed the demand for grant under "Forest".

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara) moved that the total demand be reduced by Rs. 100 and initiated general discussion of the Government's policy. Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, Raosaheb Dadubhai Desai and Mr. M. G. Bhosle spared no words in criticising the forest policy of Government, which, they alleged, entailed innumerable hardships on the poor agriculturists.

Mr. Laird—MacGregor, Commissioner S. D., replying to the criticism, assured the House that the Forest department was run very economically. Answering a point whether it was not in the interests of economy that the servants in the Forest department be given khaddar uniform, the speaker gave his opinion that khaddar was of no use in forests where they required a closely woven material. Khaddar, he said, was easily torn and hence was useless for wear and tear.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Miram Mohamed Shah (Hyderabad) also supported the cut criticising forest administration in Sind. He alleged that corruption was going on in the Forest Department and complained that grazing fees had been raised in Sind.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) complained that forests were not properly supervised by officers despite the fact that lot of money was wasted on these officers. He contended that Government had turned a deaf ear to the demand of the Council for indianisation of services in the Forest Department.

Mr. B. T. Desai (Bombay-South) gave a bit of his mind to the Minister for Agriculture when he made a definite charge that Government treated the resolutions passed by the Council as so many scraps of paper.

GRIEVANCES OF VILLAGERS.

Mr. Narandas Bechar (Karachi) narrated some of the grievances of villagers in regard to forest regulations and remarked that in most of the villages, villagers regarded the forest as a curse on the community.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona) also supported the cut and pointed out how the Forest policy of Government had adverse effects upon cultivators.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara), winding the debate replied at length to the arguments advanced by the Commissioner of the Southern Division. Referring to the Commissioner's remarks about Khaddar, the speaker maintained that durable Khaddar would be obtained which would serve the purpose of uniforms to be used by the servants in the Forest department.

MINISTER JADHAV IN KHADDAR.

Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister for Agriculture, replying to the debate, assured the non-official members that Government would adopt such measures as would be found practicable Answering a query whether he had any personal experience of Khaddar, the Minister said the coat he was putting on just then was made of pure Khaddar but it was **neither cheap nor durable.**

Mr. Bechar:—I can get you good Khaddar at the rate of 8 annas per yard.

Proceeding, the Minister said he would assure the House that the question of purchasing cloth had been engaging serious attention of Government for the last several years. They had approached all the woollen mills and compared prices of India-made cloth. He would, however, tell the House that the prices quoted by Indian mills were higher than the prices quoted by Indian dealers in foreign cloth. Both departments of Education and Agriculture, he went on to say, were very keen to encourage Indian made cloth even at some sacrifice. (Cries of hear, hear).

In view of the explanation given by the Minister, the cut motion was withdrawn. The grant of Rs. 39,06,000 under "Forest" was made.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX TO CONTINUE.

Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member, then made a demand for a grant of Rs. 26,000 under "Scheduled Taxes". This item covers up the expenses incurred for collecting the Entertainment Tax.

Mr. B. T. Desai (Bombay—South) moved that the demand be reduced by Rs. 20,000. He contended that the tax was unfair and unwarranted.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) supported the cut.

The Revenue Member, opposing the motion, pointed out that so long as the Entertainment Tax was on the statute book, Government were obliged to work up the Act and for that purpose they had to maintain the establishment. The only course open for the House was to bring in a bill to amend or repeat the Act.

The cut motion was thrown out without a division.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, made a demand for a grant of Rs. 71,65000 under "Irrigation including working expenses".

WATER DIVINER AGAIN!

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) moved that the provision of Rs. 46,000 for the Water Diviner and his establishment be reduced by Rs. 16,000. He pointed out that this particular provision had been transferred from "Famine Relief" to "Irrigation—Civil". His contention was that no useful work was being done by the Water Diviner and his establishment.

The cut motion was still under discussion when the Hous rose for the day.

NOBILE POLAR EXPEDITION

—:o:—

Inquiry Commission's Report Challenged

SLAV SCIENTIST'S PLAIN SPEAKING

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Rome.—The Commission of Enquiry into the loss of the Polar airship "Italia" under General Nobile has submitted its report. It finds that the loss of the airship was due to the commander's faulty handling. It further finds that there is no acceptable justification except physical and moral depression for the fact that General Nobile allowed himself to be saved first by airman Lunborg. The Commission also finds that Mariano and Zappi who began to walk across ice and had to abandon the body of the Swedish Professor Malmgren are in no way censurable but are deserving of praise.—Reuter.

COMMISSION'S IMPARTIALITY CHALLENGED

LONDON, March 4.

Prague.—The senational views which are attributed to Professor Behounek, Czecho-Slovakian scientist who accompanied General Nobile's expedition are published by a Ceskeslovo newspaper. Prof. Behounek complains that the Commission of Enquiry was composed exclusively of Naval officers whose object was to exonerate the naval officers Zappi and Maria no at the expense of Gen. Nobile. Prof. Behounek states that the evidence of all non-Italian witnesses exonerated Gen. Nobile. He declares that the wreck of Italia was so sudden that it was impossible to prevent it. He told the Commission that the action of Zappi and Mariano in abandoning Malmgren was inexcusable. He and Lundborg maintained that in the circumstances, the rescue of Nobile was the only possible course.—Reuter.

MR. UJAMSHI'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

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PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY

Sheth Jugjiwan Ujamshi's splendid services in rescuing a number of Hindu families residing at Bhendi Bazaar during the recent rio's in Bombay, were appreciated at a meeting held at Vanita Vishram compound on Sunday. Mr. Lalji Naranji was voted to the Chair. A number of prominent citizens, M. L. C.'s and a number of ladies were present on the occasion.

In the course of the address read by Dr. T. A. Shah referring to Sheth Ujamshi's services, it stated that Sheth Ujamshi displayed remarkable heroism and unique sense of civic responsibility in coming to the rescue of his co-religionists at the risk of greatest personal danger. The address, in conclusion, wished him long life and prosperity and prayed thot he would be enabled to render greater services in the cause of his community and humanity. The address was presented on behalf of the following institutions:—The Kathiawad Desha Shrimali Vanik Mitra Mandal, the Zalawad Sthanikvasi Jain Sabha, the Zalawad Murtipujak Jain Mitra and the Ratnachintamani Sthanivasi Jain Mitra Mandal. Telegrams expressing full sympathy with the object of the meeting were sent by Mr. Tribhovan Raja and Seth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji from Limbdi.

Dr. Pranjiwan Mehta, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Amratlal Sheth made speeches suitable to the occasion. Referring to the disturbances in Bombay Mr. Tairsee said that it was wrong to label them as communal. The disturbances were mainly created by 'Mavalis' not 'Mavalis' of ordinary type but the educated 'Mavalis'. One good thing these disturbances did was to awaken the long slumbering Hindu community to its sense of duty. In conclusion Mr. Tairsee praised the police force for its co operation and help.

Sheth Jugjiwan Ujmashi thanked the organisers of the meeting for the high honour done to him and said that he had not done anything more than his duty towards his society and community.

Sheth Lalji Naranji, the President of the meeting in winding up the proceedings said that after years of bitter experience he was glad to see that Hindu community was awakening to the needs of self-defence and self-respect. It was the duty of every Hindu to defend his religion and co-religionists and see that organisations for self-defence and the vindication of the self-respect of the Hindu community were started everywhere.

"A VENIAL SWINDLE"

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Franco-Belgian Military Treaty

BELGIAN ACTIVIST CONFESSES FORGERY

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Brussels.—Albert Frank Heine, the arrested Belgian activist is alleged to have admitted that the document supplied by him to the editor of the activist newspaper "Schelde" and reproduced in "Utrechtsche Dabbad" was a forgery for which he was entirely responsible. He confessed that the "Treaty" was an imitation of a former Treaty between two foreign powers concluded long before the War and had nothing to do with Belgium and Holland and the so-called official reports of military officers were also forgeries.

Heine first offered his treaty modelled on the old Franco-Russian treaty to the German Espionage Bureau of Mullheim who doubting its authenticity rejected the offer. He thereafter sold it through an Antwerp journalist for whose arrest warrant has now been issued. Heine does not consider that he sold France and Belgium. "I merely cheated a buyer. That is a venial swindle."—Reuter

DISMAL DAY IN DELHI

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(Continued from page 7.)

fare. He asked whether India existed for the Army or the Army for India.

NOT SO BAD AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Col. Crawford said that the Budget was not so bad as it might have been. It proved the utility of the existing system of having their financial problem looked at by new brains. (Applause). A striking feature of the Budget was the co-operation of the Military and the Finance Departments for the purpose of effecting economy. Col. Crawford suggested that officers at Staff Colleges should receive special instruction on India's financial problems and should be made to realise the need for economy in Army expenditure.

Col. Crawford hoped that during the year political talk would not allow India's credit to be affected and that the threatened agitation would not force Government to use military force which would put a stop to the campaign for economy. As it was, the Budget was one of "Wait and See" and he did not expect much change for the better next year.

TAKE US INTO YOUR CONFIDENCE.

Mr. G. D. Birla said that the present Budget was free from the manipulations resorted to by the last Finance Member. He said that Sir Basil Blackett had stated that India's unproductive debt in 1923 stood at 254 crores and he had reduced it to 178 while the present Finance Member had shown that the unproductive debt in 1923 was only 203 crores. They were still in arrears as regards Postal Certificates and taken altogether the Budget was a deficit one, disclosing a serious position. Continuing Mr. Birla urged Sir George Schuster to take the non-official side of the House into his confidence in the matter of the avoidance of debt.

Retrenchment was the only permanent remedy for the situation. It must be effected not only in the Army Budget but in other spheres as well. He did not object to borrowing in England on economic grounds if money could be had at cheaper rates but on political grounds. Indian industries wanted money for their own development and if money was borrowed in foreign countries Indian industries could have a free field, but at the same time he protested against continued borrowing in foreign countries because one of the grounds on which the company-owned railways opposed Indianisation was that their capital was owned by foreigners and India could expect Indianisation only if India bought the railways out or paid off the debts.

RAISING OF BANK RATE CRITICISED.

Mr. Birla questioned the advisability of raising the bank rate to eight per cent despite the advice of the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank and asserted that it had been done to effect a contraction of the currency. He feared there might be a further rise in the rate in order to effect a further contraction. The this depression it was very difficult for present depression in the market was due to heavy contraction and on account of industries to borrow money. Yet the this depression it was very difficult for price of securities was high. Prosperity should be created by the confidence of the people in industrial investments.

DONT DECEIVE YOURSELVES.

Mr. Birla added that Greatly Government had to meet obligation in respect of postal cash certificates and for payment of loans. He aske Government not to deceive themselves over the fact of high prices of securities. Unless Government had a sound policy of making the Indian industries stand on their own there was no hope of getting more money for their loans or for their taxation.

MR. K. C. ROY CONGRATULATES FINANCE MEMBER.

Mr. K. C. Roy congratulated Sir George Schuster on the plain and unvarnished statement; plain because it was a deficit budget and unvarnished because it foreshadowed a possibility of new taxation. He did not share the persimism of Mr. Birla regarding the Budget and sai that even on Sir George Schuster's own admission ten crores had been given up by Sir Basil Blackett for the remission of provincial contributions, one and three-fourths crores for Cotton Excise, eighty-five lakhs for machinery and one and a half crores for opium. Sir Basil had also left a revenue reserve fund from which the present deficit had been met.

Proceeding Mr. Roy maintained that with the Finance Member sitting tight over the expenditure and with further returns from railways which they should demand Sir George Schuster wonid be in a position to present a surplus budget. Regarding external borrowings Mr. Roy agreed entirely with Mr. Birla but remarked that certain amount of borrowings was essential. At the same time he was anxious that Postal Cash Certificates should reach even the humblest villager wh should take a definite interest in the Government of the country. Concluding Mr. Roy quoted Sir Basil Blackett's statement that his successor wtuld be able to proceed with surplus budgets and hoped that Sir George Schuster would not disappoint the country. (Applause).

Mr. Duraiswami Iyenger complained that while taxation was increasing day by day and there was a further threat of taxation from the new Finance Member. This was due to the fact that in the present system of Government no Finance Member whatever his intentions might be could escape from the results of the extravagant policy of his colleagues.

Sir George Schuster intervening said he had remarked that the industrial prosperity of India was bound up with the agricultural prosperity.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas said the Finance Member had not discussed the condition of cotton industry during the year and declared that a number of cotton mills in Bombay to-day had their shares quoted at value less than even the dividends paid by them in 1921—22. This was a serious condition of the Bombay Mills compared with the prosperity of the Jute mills of Bengal.

(Message Incomplete.)

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March. 4.

Bomby riots formed the subject of an interpellation to-day in the Assembly.

Mr. Siddheswar Prasad Sinha asked for details of casualities during the riot and as to when orders were issued by the Bombay Government to close liquor shops.

Mr. Crerar replied:—The latest information received from Bombay is to the effect that the number of those who were killed or succumbed to injuries is 143, of whom 88 were Hindus, 25 Pathans, 28 other Mahomedans, 1 European and 1 Parsi. The number injured is 791.

With regard to closing of liquard shops, Mr. Crerar said that the question would be dealt with by the Bombay Government when they would present their full official report on the riots to the Government of India.

Mr. Sinha also asked for information regarding the causes of riots, and Mr. Crerar asked him to refer to his statement made on the 13th February in reply to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

BAXLESS RUMOURS.

In reply to a further question of Mr. Siddheswar Prasrud Sinha with regard to reports appearing in vernacular press that kidnapping of boys were current in either cities of the Province, Mr. Crerar said he would deprecate further publicity being given to such baseless rumours and he had no doubt that local authorities were taking precautions that were required.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh asked whether the Government had taken steps to introduce in schools certain recommendations of the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

Sir George Rainey said that the Government of India are advised that the best preliminary training for a course at a Nautional College is sound general education. In their note which is appended to Captain Seyer's Report on the scheme for establishment of a Training Ship in India Captain Headlam and Mr. Bchey recommended that candidates for admission should have completed the eight standard in an Anglo-Vernacular school and should pass the qualifying test in English, Arithmatic and Genera Knowledge. This recommendation has been accepted in principle by the Government of India. As at present advised the Government of India are not satisfied that it is desirable to institute primary nautical schools or to ask the Provincial Governments to revise their curriculum in the manner indicated. But after 3 years have elapsed from opening of Traing Ship 'Dufferin' they propose to ask the Governing Body whether in the light of experience gained of cadets admitted to the Training Ship. They recommend any measures of the kind recommended by the Committee.

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE.

Replying to Mr. Siddheswar Prasad Sinha's question regarding scarcity in supply of pure milk and high rate of infant mortality, Mr. Bajpai said that information was being collected and would be supplied to the member.

To another question of Mr. Siddheswar Prasad Sinha the Army Secretary denied that bulls as well as calves and buffaloes were slaughtered in military butcheries. The Army Secretary also said the possibility of importing beef from Australia has been very fully explored on more than one occasion and has had to be rejected on account of its expense. Importation of Australian beef would not however affect the supply of milk in India, because milch cattle were never slaughtered for military purposes.

Mr. Jogiah elicited the information that the Government proposed to run a through train from Peshawar to Mangalore via Delhi, Nagpur and Bezwada from the 1st April 1929.

SIMON BOYCOTT.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked: (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following paragraphs in Mr. Coatman's book "India 1927-28"? (10) With the exception of Mr. Jinnah no Mahomedan politician of any standing denounced the Simon Commission. (2) Reports from all over India showed the hartal a very half-hearted affair in most places where it took place whilst many important cities were not affected by it in any way and also that there was no popular feeling behind it.

(b) Are the Government aware that other Mahomedan leaders of standing such as Sir Ali Imam, Sir Abdul Rahim, Mahiaraja of Mahomadebad Dr. Ansari, Moulana Mahomed Ali and others have denounced the Commission.

(C) Will the Government be pleased to place in the library a copy of the reports on which the statements contained in part (a)-(2) of above is based.

Mr. Crerar replied (a) yes.) The Goverment are aware that those mentioned have critised the Commission. (c) The Government do not propose to place on the table papers relating to these matters. —Free Press.

FIRST QUALIFIED INDIAN PILOT

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MR. CHAWLA ON WEATHER CONDITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY

MONTGOMERY March 3.

The Indian pilot, Mr R. N. Chawla B.Ae.C (London) who recently returned from England after completing his necessary course of training in aeronautics stated in the course of an interview to a Free Press representative that flying in India was more pleasant than in any other country because of its fair and stable climatic condition. In England it often happened that even on a fine day a pilot suddenly found himself enveloped in clouds owing to the everchanging weather.

Mr. Chawla is the first Indian who has qualified himself as a pilot and received the Royal Aero Club certificate and flying license from the Air Ministry in the United Kingdom. He did so at his own expense.—Free Press.

GOVT. OF INDIA

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Censure Move in Assembly

REJECTION OF EXECUTIVE COUNCILA GRNT

NEW DELHI, March 3.

In the absence from Delhi of both the Congress and the Nationalist Parties' leaders and the preoccupation to-day of the leader of the Independent Party with the Muslim League meeting there was no Party meeting as such to decide on the cuts which should be made the basis of priority discussions in the Assembly, but informal discussions point to certain conclusions.

The Congress Party will for instance back the proposals given notice of by its leader Pandit Motilal Nehru to omit the grant for the Executive Council and the Secretary of State for India with a view to register their censure on constitutional matters. The Nationalists will join them in this, but as Independents are likely to concentrate their protest only under the head Executive Council, discussion on the latter will therefore be keen.

Nationalists wish to chalk out their own line of action and Dr. Moonje, who is in charge of their army portfolio may propose the omission of the grant for the Army Department as a protest against the lack of Indianisation and rejection of the Skeen Committee's Report. Much will depend on the Independent Party's attitude and strength.

The Associated Press lobby correspondent is informed that Independents as a Party are not tabling any cut to record their censure of Government policy and that they will concentrate their attention on such of the cuts as are likely to have a decisive non-official opinion in their support. They do not wish to press too many matters to vote and incur defeat.

No Party has so far raised the question of the balance of the Simon Commission grant. Some members explain that it is due to the fact that the Commission has completed its task and the issue is dead, while some others think that only such items will be selected on which non-official majority can be ensured.

The chance of discussing the Kenya question has not yet crystalised. All will probably depend on Party attendance.—A. P.

SWARAJ THROUGH THE LEAGUE

Ex-President of Congress makes an Original Suggestion

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INDO-BRITISH RUPTURE UNAVOIDABLE

MADRAS, March. 2.

An original suggestion is made by Mr. C. Vijayaragavachariar of Salem in the course of an interview published in the "Hindu" that the All-Parties' Conference should appoint a Committee which will collect and present facts to the League of Nations and seek its intervention for the establishment of Dominion Status by letters patent granted by the King overriding the British Parliament.

PRECEDENTS.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar argues that the League has got jurisdiction for the purpose of preservation of peace and avoidance of war especially as India is an original member of the League. Unless Dominion Status is established, Mr. Vijayaragavachariar says, rupture between Britain and India is unavoidable, and it is rightly an occasion calling for the league's mediation. Mr. Vijayaragavachariar points out that Britain exercised her friendly right under clause two, article eleven, of the League of Nations in a dispute between Asland and Finland though Finland was not a member of the League. Mr. Acharier holds that the question should be raised both by Britain and India, and if they do not, by any other friendly power.—Srec Press.

FOREIGN CAPS BURNT

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Mr. Jairamdas' Clarion Call for Action

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ROUSING PROPAGANDA IN NORTH OF BOMBAY

To inaugurate the Congress programme for the current year the G Ward District Congress Committee held a public meeting at Dadar on Saturday evening when Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram presided.

Professor J. C. Swaminarayen, M. L.C. was the first speaker. In his speech he traced the Nationalist fight from the days of the Ahmedabad Congress when Mr. Hazrat Mohani was imprisoned for advocating independence for India. In the Madras Congress the independence resolution was passed for the first time and at Calcutta it was reiterated but a programme of work for the year 1929 was chalked out and the acceptance of the Nehru Report before 31st December 1929 was made as a sporting offer. He stressed that without organised action nothing could be gained and exhorted the audience to follow the history of fights for freedom in other countries. He specially appealed for the boycott of foreign goods and pointed out that though America is the greatest industrially-advanced country in the word—and the weathiest nation too, Americans use only American goods wherever they may be. He instanced the example of an American missionary in Madras who refused to accept some motor car spare parts which were English. It was such a mentality which ought to be created if Great Britain were to come to terms with the Congress

Mr. Y. J. Meherally who was the next speaker appealed to the younger generation to take a leaf from the history of the strugges for which youths were responsible in America, China, Egypt and oher counries. In his opinion it was futile to appeal to the piecegoods merchants not to import foreign cloth. What was wanted an organisation of the dock workers through whom an agitation not to handle any imported cloth should be undertaken. He announced that the Bombay Youth League would in a fortnight publish their programme for the boycott of foreign cloth and that they for their part would do their utmost to have that particular item of the Congress programme a complete success before the year is out

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer and Mr. P. G. Sahasrabuddhe outlined the programme of work laid down by the G Ward District Congress Committee and appealed for volunteers and money for carrying out the programme.

MR. JAIRAMDAS' SPEECH.

Mr. Jairamdas, who is shortly resigning his seat on the Bombay Council to take up the Secretaryship of the Foreign Goods Boycott Committee of which Mahatma Gandhi is the Chairman, in his concluding speech said:—

"I wonder—and I have some times expressed this wonder—as to what we mean by our country. What do we mean when we say that India ought to be free? What do you mean by India? Do we mean by India, her mountains, her rivers, her forests or her fields? Or do we mean by India the people of India? And if we mean the people of India, do we mean merely the fifteen per cent. of the people of India who live in large towns or do we mean the 85 per cent. towns or do we mean the 85 per cent. who live in the villages? I would just before proceeding further put this question before this meeting and demand a definite reply. Do you mean the 15 per cent. or the 85 per cent. (Voice—both).

LOOK TO VILLAGES.

Friends, though we may be smiling here and feeling a little happy, I just want you to look at the condition of the people of India as they live in the villages. It is a record of figures which we can see in any official publication dealing with the matter that the average income of an Indian is only two annas a day. The lowest estimate is Rs. 36 a year and the highest Rs. 72. Even according to official estimates the income of an Indian is on an average 2 annas a day and he is expected to feed himself, to dress himself and to enjoy the other amenities of life with this two-anna bit. The income of an average Englishman in Great Britain is Rs .2 a day and that of an American in his own country Rs. 3 a day. Rupees three for an American, Rs. 2 for an Englishman and a mere two annas for an Indian. When we go inside the villages after leaving the City of Bombay then we see what this two annas mean. If you want that you should serve the nation, if you want the conditions of the villages should be bettered as a result of the efforts of the residents of Dadar, then it is upto you to give a practical demonstration of that feeling to-day. Every foreign cap worn by you or by any one of you present here means what? If the foreign cap is worth one rupee, excepting perhaps the one anna which the Indian trader gets, the remaining fifteen annas go to the foreigner, through the telegraph, through the post, through the banks and other numerous agencies. Therefore when you spend a rupee on a foreign cap, fifteen annas as a result of your voluntary action go to Mr. Tom, Johnson or Jackson in England, whereas every anna or rupee that you spend for purchasing a Khadi cap goes where? I would say that all the six annas of this Khadi cap go to the peasants and the workers of India and I just want to know from you, who have been listening to these eloquent speakers and who, I find from your faces, are all patriotic, whether you are prepared to take some action to-night that the citizens and residents of Dadar, not waiting for the 17th March fixed by the Working Comittee for hawking Khadi, are prepared to take up work.

TAKE AWAY FOREIGN CAPS.

Take away your foreign caps. I want to know how many of you are going to lead? We are not leaders as some of your friends have said. We are workers, none of us have a right to be called leaders. We are all persons who carry the messages of real leaders. I want to know how many of you would give a right lead to the citizens of Dadar so that at the end of this meeting we can make a bonfire. (A cap was thrown towards the chair.) Here we have a lead. (More caps followed.) I am not going to point out the wearers of foreign cloth in the audience. I think it is a faith not only with the Hindus but also with the Mussalmans that the most sacred part of the body is the head. And if the most sacred part of the body is the head, should we crown that sacred part with a foreign cap? (Cries of No, No.) I am glad of the response. Well this may be a beginning and I am prepared to take this as a very good beginning. I will burn these caps in your presence at the end and would request the wearers to purchase Khadi caps instead. (One of the audience here offered to pay for as many Khadi caps as would be required to replace the foreign caps thrown by wearers.) I hope the audience will take advantage of this and make the person offering pay for all the Khadi caps on the table. You have understood that every yard of Khadi which you purchase means that you are feeding many of your sisters and brothers of the villages and that every pie you spend on foreign cloth is almost entirely transmitted telegraphically to foreign countries. If this is understood you have understood the meaning of the boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi. The work before the citizens of Dadar can be made very simple if you all co-operate with the Congress Committee and its volunteers. There are in G Ward about 167,000 persons living. For the convenience of these 167,000 people there must be perhaps 100 shops of foreign cloth in this area. The simplest thing that you can do, the easiest thing you can do, is to see that the merchants of foreign cloth send a cable to Europe saying that Dadar citizens have become Nationalists in the real sense and they have determined in thousands and have taken a pledge that they will have nothing to do with foreign cloth and compel the foreign cloth merchants to cancel every yard of foreign cloth they have ordered.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

I therefore wish that volunteers should get themselves enrolled, not to-morrow, not on the 17th March, but to-night even if there are only two. Let them give their names now. They shall approach the cloth merchants, go from door to door, and take pledge from everyone that they shall throw away foreign cloth. They shall then go to the seller of foreign cloth and tell him that here are the pledges of his customers. The merchant will probably say that he knew that all those who take pledges did not mean them. But the volunteers will make him understand that out of thousand people who take pledges if 500 keep them or even if 200 do so, he (the seller of foreign cloth) shall not be able to sell anything. Friends, this is the one single item of the programme which I want to put before you. I believe we will have less of specification and more of action this year."

With a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings then terminated, the Chairman setting fire to the heap of foreign caps lying before him. Cries of Bande Mataram rent the air.

Mr. Jairamdas then stepped into the G Ward Khadi Bhandar and enquired what the stocks were and whether sufficient stocks would be forthcoming to meet the demands for Khadi that may be created in the next two months. After a few more enquiries he took leave exhorting the volunteers not to leave the Congress Committee to relax their work due to neglect on their part.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

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Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee & Sons have issued the following report on the 1st. instant:—

Government Securities:—The balance of the Imperial Bank of India was up by Rs 278 lakhs and Bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent since the 14th February 1929. The Budget estimates of the Government of India were out on Thursday afternoon, and after reading of it one is inclined to call it a featureless budget. The Hon. Member choose to hold out a hollow threat against the movement recently set on foot by Punjab commercial magnates against the present exchange ratio. With due deference to the finance Member we would point out that the present general trade depression, and the deplorable straits to which the Bombay textile industry in particular has been reduced are principally due to this very ratio and while Indian trade and industry have been reduced to a mere skeleton the Finance Member would have done better not to indulge in such threats and order people to keep mum. Sir George Schuster declared India's financial position to be fundamentally sound, and dwelt upon the necessity of so arranging things that people might not be induced to look abroad for investments, this might result ultimately drop in Government of India securities. The Budget estimates show no surplus and the Finance Member has given a warning to be prepared for fresh taxation if necessity arises in the course of the year.

Our securities market was lifeless during the week and is likely to remain so for a considerable time yet. There are a good number of short sales still and an occasional spurt might be witnessed, but on the whole, prices are more likely to sag. Ffor one thing we do not see why the rupee securities should remain higher-priced than the sterling during the week, the 3½ per cents declined to Rs. 71-8-0, recovered to Rs. 72-1-0, and are now quoting Rs. 71-15-0. On the whole, we should prefer to sell in a strong market.

Textile Shares.—With the exception of Bombay Dyeings which continued to rule firm, the other scrips displayed a weak tendency during the week. The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Company has decided upon a dividend of Rs. 50/- per share; and though they declined on Wednesday ast to Rs. 872-8-0 for the March settlement in sympathy with the weakness of the other scrips, Dyeings made an immediate recovery and were done upto Rs. 886-1-0 and are now quoting Rs. 883-12-0 Fazalbhoy declined during the week to Rs. 727-8-0, Centurys to Rs. 382-8-0 and Pearls to Rs. 450/-; but subsequently regained 10 to 15 points and the closing quotations today were:—Fazalbhays Rs. 737-8-0, Centurys Rs. 388/12/0 and Pearls Rs. 456/4/0 The Century Spinning and Weaving Company has decided to declare a dividend at Rs. 20/- per share. In spite of these two good dividends the general condition of the market has remained dull, and we expect no material change in market at present.

Tata Steels.— The section displayed further weakness during the week, Deferreds going down, to Rs. 225/4 and Ordinary's to Rs. 65 From these levels there was a slight recovery due to bear covering but we expect no substantial rise in prices for a considerable time to come. Bulls had very heavy commitments for the March settlement and had to sustain considerable losses; and we expect no revival in this section until resh big operators come in.

Power Shares:—Hydro Ordy's were firm due speculative purchases. They advanced to Rs. 7742-8-0 for the March settlement, with the "budli" rate Rs. 5/- premium in the earlier part of the week but Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 discount later on. We understand the ad-interim dividend of this company on Ordy. shares has been decided upon at Rs. 30/- per share for the half year ending 31st December 1928. Other power shares were quiet.

Cement Shares.—There was some spurt witnessed in this section during the week due to investment support in Bundis, Katni Ordys. and Indian Cement. We do not expect any appreciable fall in the quotations of these shares. The cement despatches from all the companies manufacturing cement in India during the month of December amounted to 43,154 tons.

Miscellaneous:—Bombay Steams and Scindias were well supported during the week while Insurance share were weak. Other shares in this section were lifeless We consider Bombay, Burmahs well worth buying at present rates and at every fall. Rubber has gone up from 8½d, to 13d. per lb., and the Company being a sound concern with good future prospects we can recommend these shares as a sound investment.

THE AUCTION SYSTEM

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the Commissioner of Excise with the kind consent of the Minister of Excise and Forest and other concerned has issued orders abolishing the present pernicious system of public auction of the country liquor shops in the city of Bombay which was in practice for the last so many years.

The Government of Bombay deserves to be congratulated in taking this step in right direction for the same is found in the opinion of general public beneficial both to the Government and the licensees. By this present pernicious system of auctioning the Government are incurring heavy loss by way of duties. If the same system is kept in existence everywhere in the districts as well as in the cities and suburbs, the illicit distillation will go on increasing. Besides looking at the present unsatisfactory economic condition of the workers, peasants and agriculturists, the existing system should be immediately abolished without losing any time and the fixed system should come into force from this year in the rest of the Presidency also.

The public in general and the licenses in particular are anxious to know from the Government the reasons of the same order not being extended to the rest of the Presidency. The Government cannot have two policies at one time. By giving relief to the licensees of the City of Bombay, Government are ultimately putting the licensees of other districts and suburbs into heavy loss, for the bogus bidders whose business of knocking out money from the poor shop keepers who are in fact overwhelmed with debts will be stopped and therefore they will pour in large number to the rest of the Presidency to harass the shopkeepers. Besides if the auction system is not abolished this year, Government will be putting the shopkeepers into further loss for the latter will take chance in retaining their shops at any price with the expectation that the pernicious system will be abolished from the next year if not from this year. Not only that, but also others will take their chance of harassing the shopkeepers either with the idea of knocking out money or snatching away shops particularly from the poor shopkeepers at any price with a view to taking every advantage of the opportunity they get this year. But the ultimate end of it will result in great loss to Government than to licensees.

I, therefore, in the above circumstances draw the kind attention of Mr. Brander, Commissioner of Excise, Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Excise and Forest and other concerned immediately to put an end to this present pernicious system of auctioning in the rest of he Bombay Presidency also, in response to justice and fair play, both to the Government of Bombay and the licensees.—Yours, etc.,

D. PESTONJI.

RAJA RAM MOHON ROY'S GRAVE

—:o:—

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the greatest representative Indian of modern times. His labour in connection with the abolition of Suttee in India and England are too well known to need repetition.

His grave at Arnos Vale Bristol (England) over which the late Prince Dwarkanath Tagore built a fine mausoleum is now crumbling for want of repairs. A sum of £ 300/400 will be required immediately to carry on the repairs and rebuild the pillars and props as the whole structure is in danger of crumbling down. An urgent cable has been received from London from the Joint Secretary London Committee of the Memorial Fund, Major Mani Das I. M. S., that the remittances should be cabled as the work cannot be delayed any longer. A permanent fund is also required to carry on repairs from time to time.

The London Committee of the Fund have raised £ 50 and now appeal to all Indians to raise another £900/1000 for a permanent Memorial Fund and for the balance of £ 3/400 required.

Subscription and donations will be thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, Editor, "Modern Review" at 2/1 Townshend Road, Calcutta.

A public meeting will shortly be held in Calcutta for organising an Indian Committee.—Yours truly,

S. K. Sen
Provisional Joint Hon. Secy. Indian Section
Ram Mohan Roy Memorial Committee.

TIRED OF SOCIAL OSTRACISM

—:o:—

YOUNG HINDU WIDOW COMMITS SUICIDE

How the evil of social ostracism of Hindu widows reacts on the poor widows was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Monday morning when an inquest was held touching the death of Satyabhamabai aged 25 years. The deceased, it appeared from the evidence was a widow and lived with her parents on the second storey of a house at Sandhusrt Road. Her dead body was found lying in the open space near the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya on Sunday when other members of her family went out for a wedding party. She was not taken away as she was a widow and apparently she took this to heart. The jury returned a verdict of death due to a fall from the second storey.

MUSICAL ACADEMY FOR DELHI

A musical academy known as Delhi Three Arts Circle will shorty be established in New Delhi by Atiya Begam, founder of the Bombay Three Arts Circle. She has approached the Government of India for grant of plot of land to erect a building to house the institution. Meanwhile theoritical instruction will be imparted through her monthly "3 Arts"—the first number of which is just published.—A. P.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN MILL STRIKE SITUATION

There was no improvement in the mill strike situation on Monday. The Spring mill remained closed and the mill management posted a notice on the mill gates informing the workmen that if they did not turn up to work they would be obliged to close down the mill. The Textile mill also did not work as sufficient number of man did not come to work to justify the working of the mill. The Currimbhoy Group mills observed a holiday on Monday on account of the Ramzan.

YOUR JUDGMENT

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No. 2

How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1 st. 7 lb. 3 oz. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 6 lb. 7 oz. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

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RAJVAIDYA NABAYANJI KESHAVJI
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BE AN EFFICIENT SOLDIER IN SERVICE OF COUNTRY

Mr. Brelvi's Advice to Young Men

ANNUAL SOCIAL OF KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

The Khar Youth League celebrated its first annual social gathering in Laxmi Society's pavillion under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi on Sunday.

Mr. Hiralal Desai in proposing Mr. Brelvi to the chair said the youths of India having girded up their loins to combat communalism in public life they could not make a better choice than of requesting Mr. Brelvi to preside over the function. Dr. Joshi seconded.

Mr. H. D. Rajah made a brief statement about the activities of the League and said that the success of the League was due to the help rendered by the President and the members of the Committee and of general body. He also thanked the elders of Khar who sympathetically looked on the movement and helped the League in all possible ways. He hoped that the membership of the League will increase and the elders would willingly allow their sons and daughters to join the League.

The President then distributed the prizes among the winners of the sports in which several ladies, gentlemen and children had taken part. The sports were held in the morning. The special feature of the prizes was that they consisted of Swadeshi goods and Khadi cloth.

In addressing the gathering Mr. Brelvi said Khar was a model suburb and from the first annual report of their League he felt that it was bidding fair towards becoming a model Youth League. He congratulated them on the valuable work they had done during the first year of their existence and the value of the work was enhanced by the fact that it had been done in spite of paucity of workers.

YOUTH COMING INTO ITS OWN.

Mr. Brelvi, proceeding, said the youth movement was the greatest hope of India as of the world. The old in every clime and in every age had made a sad mess of the business of life with the result that they found the many continuing to toil so that the idle few might enjoy and hearing each other groan. For the first time in history youth was coming into its own. It was Bacon who had said that young men were fitter for execution than for counsel and fitter for new projects than for settled business. The old had had a centuries' old monopoly of counsel and settled business and they had seen how disastrous had been the results of the working of that monopoly. Thanks, however, to their effort throughout the ages they had had abundant accumulation of wisdom. It was time that that wisdom was given a trial and applied to making the life not of the few but of all happy and free. And who could apply that wisdom with greater success than young men who were fit for new projects and for execution? The youth movement was a great world movement and he was quite sure they would never lose sight of the international character of their activities. But the youths of India, he hoped, would also not forget that they would be better fitted to play their great role in co-operation with their comrades in other countries when they were politically free in their own. It was a barren controversy which sought to determine how far, if at all, students should take part in politics. For a subject country there could be no obsession than that of politics. When they were ill their greatest desire was to get well quick. Political slavery was the disease of a nation and a subject nation could have no other occupation than the carrying on of the struggle for freedom and this struggle was called politics. For the youth of such a nation the struggle might take a different form from that in the case of the old, but no young man or woman could be exempted from service in that struggle. The first and foremost duty of every student was to study. But no Indian student could afford to forget that the aim of that study should be to make him an efficient soldier in the service of the country in whatever walk of life he might be placed. It was sad to find that the majority of young men and women who were expected to be burning with the desire for freedom were the greatest sinners in not respecting the mandate of the Congress for the boycott of foreign cloth. The Khar Youth League and other Youth Leagues could not render a greater service to the country than by helping to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth. In concluding, Mr. Brelvi suggested that the League should form a study circle to study the contemporary history of all Asiatic countries. He made the suggestion for two reasons: first, that it would serve as an antidote to the poison of communalism which vitiated the atmosphere of their public life; and second, that it would be a stimulus to their will and effort towards freedom. The Asiatic countries which had won their freedom were using it for the good and advancement of their people in a manner which astonished the West which had hitherto regarded progress as its monopoly. From a study of the history of these countries two great lessons could be learnt that freedom could not be won except through sacrifice and that when freedom was won, there was no limit that one could set to the progress that could be achieved through it. Only when they had learned those lessons would they put the country before the community and concentrate all their energies on the efforts to make it free.

After a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. H. Shah an interesting programme of music was gone through.

SOCIAL DINNER.

The most important programme of the evening was the cosmopolitan dinner arranged up by the League in which Messrs. Brelvi, B. G. Kher, Vali, Hiralal Desai, H. D. Rajah, Shantilal H. Shah, Meherally, Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. Hirlekar, Mr. Vedantan, and Mrs. Halliday, Mrs. Nambiar and several others joined.

School Time

All parents are anxious that their children should do well at school and the first essential is punctuality.

The punctual boy or girl is a well-disciplined child and will make good in after life.

There may be several clocks in the house, but it is father's watch which ultimately decides the *correct* time

Father's watch is an institution. It keeps time with wonderful accuracy and has not failed in its time-keeping duty for one minute since it was bought. The name on the dial is

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CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6.)

institutions. They should set before their eye a nobler ideal and higher goal.

RATE OF INTEREST.

One of the much coveted claims of the co-operative banks is that they have brought down the rate of interest. Their aim is not mere profit-making. They are not mere money-grabbing sawakars. All this looks very nice on paper or on the platform but the facts are otherwise. The ruling rate in the institutions varies from 9 to 18 per cent. On short-timed hundies they charge as much as 15 to 18 per cent. even on sums higher than a thousand. The instance in which the arbitrators have charged 18 p.c. on an award of 5 or 6 thousand rupees from the date of the awards, are not few. In some cases the arbitrators order interest to run on the amount due and not on principal sum. Thus compound interest is charged. The penal rate is admittedly higher. These rates are to be found even when money is advanced on the security of immovable property with good securities. More than one Registrar has protested against these higher rates. The rate is justified on the ground that it teaches the debtors to be regular, that it makes them thrifty and so on. Well and good. But if despite this pious object the defaulters pay penal interest, it should not be distributed as profits. It should be kept apart for the purpose of educative propaganda. This suggestion has been made times out of number but no banks heed it for the simple reason that a decent portion of the profits earned comes from the penal interest. Secondly is it just and equitable to charge 18 per cent. from the date of the award whatever may be the sins of the borrower? No court of law in British India would allow 18 per cent. from the date of the decree. This is the result of appointing arbitrators who owe their position to the plaintiff Bank. It is only recently I hear that the Registrar has issued orders to the arbitrators not to charge more than 9 per cent. interest in future. But I put it to these ardent co-operators why should they harm the movement by-charging exorbitant rates of interest? Even with the usurious rate of interest and with concessions in the matter of stamps, registration, court fees etc., what is the amount of profits made? Want of efficient management due to the lack of knowledge of banking is the root cause of low profits. Money flows into the co-operative banks because people know that Government Auditors examine the accounts and the Registrar supervises them. But money is in the hands of men who do not know how to use it. The result is that the earning capacity ebbing. The banks are grudging to contribute to the propaganda work. I propose that there should be a close scrutiny as to the rate of interest. Every bank should show from its account books the penal interest earned and utilise it for charitable and educative purposes. There will be no distinction between them and joint stock banks or sawakars charging penal interest. Joint stock banks and money lenders also justify penal interest on the ground of prompt payment.

ARBITRATION AND LIQUIDATION.

Arbitration proceedings are carried on in a haphazard manner. There is no agency for the service of summons. Sometimes arbitrators are to remain content with the service of summons by the plaintiff bank's peons. If the debtors are to be saddled with costs the services of summons by independent agency would not add much to the cost. The payment of remunerations to arbitrators should not be left to the will of the plaintiff Bank. If the plaintiff Bank is the arbitrator's paymaster, the award by the arbitrators means an award by the plaintiff. The system of execution of decrees by the Mamlatdars is introduced, to expedite the execution work. But experience shows that overworked Mamlatdars cannot speed that the execution proceedings. If the Mamlatdar charges for the work it would be better to have a special officer appointed for each district to execute the owards. Such officer should be invested with all the powers of a mamlatdar and magistrate.

The Registrar complains of delay in arbitration proceedings but if the Registrar chooses to train junior members of the bank in the work of liquidation and if some remuneration is paid to them as is done in the case of arbitrators they will do the work with great zeal and energy.

(To Be Continued).

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Insist always on being supplied with genuine
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.
The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
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is one of them: These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

Banish
Malarial Debility

LIKE a shadow of menace malarial debility is hovering over every inhabitant of India.

Only too often this slow, unostentatious danger is overlooked; once the parasites have been conquered by quinine, the patient regards himself as cured, but the battle has only just started.

The ravages of the parasites in your blood cause anæmia, hence your weakness and apathy and only an abundance of new fresh blood will give you new strength and energy.

Then why not try Sanatogen. Sanatogen is *made* to increase the number of red blood cells, to strengthen the nervous system. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new strength is derived, and thousands of times it has proved, in actual tests, that it does what it promises to do. (An average increase of 60% red blood cells was shown by Medical observations—see *Medical Echo*, March, 1924.)

Already after a few weeks' use of Sanatogen you will notice a remarkable increase in health and energy.

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Masked beauty

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

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DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
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(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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CO-OPERATIVE SALE OF COTTON

FEDERATION TO BE ESTABLISHED

PROVINCIAL COOP. CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference began its second day's deliberations on Sunday noon, at the Thackersey Hall, Bakehouse Lane, Sir P. C. Ray presiding. There was a fairly large attendance of delegates who seemed to take considerable interest in the proceeding. Following draft resolutions were discussed and passed at the Conference.

In order to avoid the delays in Arbitration and Liquidation Proceedings this Conference makes the following suggestions:—

(a) (i) That the Registrar be requested to appoint the nominee for arbitration work in consultation with the Provincial Institute.

(ii) That the instructions contained in Leaflet "T" may be so revised as to make clear alteration in Law and the detailed procedure to be followed by Arbitrators.

(iii) That the Registrar be requested to instruct his assistants not to defend arbitration awards simply for the fact that the appeal period is not over.

(iv) That the principle of appointing special liquidation Officers may be extended wherever possible.

(b) This Conference invites the attention of Government to inordinate delays in the execution of awards and liquidation orders and suggests that execution may be expedited if necessary by the appointing of extra staff.

In areas peopled by backward classes like Bhils, Thakurs, Warlis, Meghwars, Sindi Kolis, special efforts should be made for the extention of co-operative movement on the lines followed in the Panchmahals including the appointment of special Mamlatdars.

That the Institute be requested to select one District for intensive work in connection with the introduction of subsidiary industries and should concentrate its efforts in that district in colaboration with the Departments of Agriculture, Co-operation and Industries.

In view of the urgent necessity of providing efficient supervision of Primary Societies and the desirability of continuing the privilege of free audit in the present state of the movement this Conference recommends to the Government that:—

(a) Free audit should continue to be provided by the Government as has been recommended by the recent Registrars. Conference held at Simla in October 1928.

(b) Simultaneously with the continuation of the privilege every Primary Society now enjoying free audit should compulsarily contribute for supervision at the flat rate of half per cent. on its working capital and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Council be requested to settle the lines on which the funds should be administered and to arrange for organisation of the cadre of supervision for all the Unions.

(c) In order to carry out recommendations in (b) above, Government should be requested to frame a rule for providing for the compulsory levy of audit fee at the rate of half per cent on the working capital in the case of those Societies which do not pay for supervision at the same rate.

In view of the favourable progress of the Co-operative Cotton Sale Movement in Bombay, Karnatak and Gujrat this Conference recommends to have a Sale Federation in Bombay to further facilitate the marketing of the goods to the advantage of producers.

This Conference draws attention to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on agriculture and recommends to Government that:—

(a) Early arrangements may be made to appoint Marketing Officer for Bombay Presidency so that Co-operative Movement for Sale Organisation may be benefited by his advice.

(b) To establish regulated markets for many crops other than cotton, such as groundnuts and Jawari in places where such markets are necessary from the point of view of the quantity of crops brought to markets.

As regards Co-operative Purchase business this Conference recommends that the Provincial Co-operative Council should make investigations as regards articles to be purchased by the members of the rural Societies through the District Co-operative Banks and select convenient centres for such business.

The following resolution was passed by the Provincial Co-operative Council on 2-3-29:—

With reference to Resolution No 1 (b) passed by the Conference sub-committee No. II and now brought to the notice of this Council for necessary action.

This Council lays down the following principle on which the Central Supervision Fund referred to in the Sub-Committee's resolution should be administered.

(1) The fund in question should be administered subject to the General control of this Provincial Co-operative Council.

(2) The detailed administration of the fund will be entrusted to a Central Supervision Board consisting of the following representatives.

(1) The Registrar, Ex-officio.

(2) The Vice-President of the Institute,

Ex-officio.

(3), (4), & (5) 3 representatives of the Primary Agricultural Societies one from each of the Lenguestic Division elected by the Provincial Co-operative Council out of the societies representatives on that Body.

(6) One official selected by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Council out of the official members nominated by the Registrar.

This Central Supervision Board will make the appointment of the Supervisers and exercise all powers of appointments control and decipline over them and will also appoint the paid staff necessary for carrying its duties.

Resolved unanimously that this conference is of considered opinion that Government should appoint a representative committee with a non-official majority to enquire as to how far the co-operative movement has helped to solve the problem of indebted of agriculturists in this Presidency, and to make suitable recommendations.

Resolved unanimously that a Committee consisting of the Registrar, the Vice-president of the Institute and the managing Director of the provincial Bank and representatives of Central Banks, one from each Division, be appointed to consider the question of utilisation of surpluses in the Provincial and Central Banks, and make suitable recommendations for adoption: and that a similar committee of representatives of Urban Banks, one as one fro meach division (treating Bombay as one Division) be appointed for the same purpose. The first committee should consider inter alia, the advisability of amending the model byelaws of land mortgtge Societies so as to enable the District Central Banks to undertake the financing of landmortgage Societies in their respective areas.

Resolved unanimously that this conference is of opinion that the Government of this Presidency should directly interest themselves in the work of rural uplift and should try the experiment on lines similar to those pursued by Mr. Brayan the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in the Punjab, through one or more Collectors specially chosen for the purpose and that thte Institute should inform Government that it and the non-official Co-operators in the Presidency will give all possible help to make the experiment a success.

This Conference resolves that the permanent interests of the agricultural finance require close coordination of the relations and resources of the financing agencies including the Primary Credit Societies; and appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen to frame a scheme for the purpose and submit the report to the Institute for forwarding the same to the Banks conference for definite action:—1. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, 2. Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji, 3. Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, 4. Mr. Gokhale, 5 Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil. 6 A. C. Desai

I KNOW NOTHING OF WOMEN—SAYS EDISON

ONE SUBJECT THAT BEATS NOTED INVENTOR

On the eve of his 82nd birthday Mr. Thomas Alva Edison, the great inventor, made me a striking confession in an exclusive interview at his home in Llewellyn Park, New Jersey.

"Ask me nothing about women," he said. "I do not understand them and I do not try to."

Though he is the most happily married of men he confessed that women are a closed book to him. "They are among the few subjects I have not tried to understand in the 60 years I have devoted to trying to understand things," he said.

"I have never experimented with them, and I doubt whether I should understand them any better if I had."

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

Looking at life to-day Edison sees many great chances.

"Opportunities for young men starting out on a business career are greater than ever," he said. "I do not believe that success necessarily depends on a college education.

"A child's education is practically accomplished in the high school. After 14 or 15 the brain changes. If children are not interested at this age they never will be. If they are interested then they will go on developing and a college education may be of value. It all depends on the child.

"Years ago when I was asked for my philosophy of life I replied: 'Work.' I make the same reply to-day. There is nothing like work for keeping a man up to par."

Edison at 82 is a strong, virile man with a brain of unimpaired activity and brilliance. He almost lives the life of an ascetic. Modern man, he says, eats from three to five times too much.

EATING TO KEEP SLIM.

A business associate who worked with him for 40 years said he never saw the inventor eat anything between meals but a few chestnuts.

"This was an exception," Mr. Edison said. "I eat to keep my weight down. My luncheon consists of bran biscuits, a piece of chocolate, and a glass of milk. I usually read while I eat.

"I do not drink tea or coffee or eat meat. And I have never smoked cigarettes or a pipe. My favourite is a long black cigar."

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HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Two Collaborators in Character Determination

By P. W. WHITING.

Which is more important, heredity or environment? Let us imagine the possible answers to these questions ranged along a scale extending from zero to one-hundred percent for heredity, the remainder being left in each case for environment. The environmentalist, the zero percenter for heredity gives an answer at the opposite extreme from the one-hundred percent champion for heredity. A liberal will answer fifty-fifty, placing his answer midway, while a social reformer usually feels he makes an extreme concession if he grants twenty-five percent to heredity. The question is an excellent subject for debate since no two people can ever quite agree.

But answers need not necessarily be ranged along this straight line. Some state that both heredity and environment are one-hundred percent important and that no plant or animal exists without an ancestry and no plant or animal is capable of living without an environment. There is no creature or colony of creatures; organ, tissue or cell; trait or tropism that is not one-hundred percent dependent both on heredity and environment What possible type of cariation caused by environment can exist without the hereditary capacity so to vary, and what hereditary difference can express itself without a suitable environment? In order to make the question scientific, to suit the biologist, differences in traits must be understood rather than traits as such. The question may be put in this way.—Which is more important, heredity or environment in causing this or that particular differences? Such a specific question may often be answered very accurately and it is also possible in many cases to answer just what factor in heredity or environment is effective in bringing about the variation.

THE BIOLOGIST AND EVOLUTIONIST.

For what sort of traits do we wish to have the causes of variation explained? What people are interested in each sort of variation

The experimental biologist studies a certain variation in form or color of his plants or animals. He wishes to analyse the causes oof this variation into certain genetic factors, or environment conditions, such as temperature, light, humidity or food. The writer has for example, studied the causes producing dark coloration in various insects. In a certain wasp it is due to cool temperature., while in a certain species of moth temperature appears to have no effect but dark and light strains can be isolated by selection, showing that the difference is hereditary. In another species of moth, however, the same trait, dark color, is increased by cool temperature, but different strains vary in this respect. The trait is here subject to both environment and hereditary influences. It is thus very difficult to draw conclusions from one case to another even when the trait is the same and in some cases when the species is also the same.

The question interests the evolutionist. Is the polar bear white because it lives in an environment of snow? His coat remains white even if he is brought out of the arctic and bred on brown earth. The weasel, the ptarmigan and the varying hare are white in winter, colored in summer. They have the hereditary capacity, lacking in most of their relatives, to vary with the season. Environment evidently determines, probably by natural selection, what hereditary traits may persist and dominate in the species.

THE PSYCHOLOGIST AND IDEALIST.

The question interests the psychologist and various social indealists including the eugenicist, the preacher, the reformer and the revolutionist. Among many of these enthusiasts, subjective factors play a major role. Some psychologists assume the equalitarian position, "all men are created equal", and it is only necessary to have the right sort of education to rid the world of morons and insane. At the other extreme are found certain eugenicists who are able to fit into various schemes of hereditary transmission such traits as cheerfulness, excitability, kleptomania and wanderlust. Fortunately increasing accuracy in definition of traits on the part of the psychologist and increasing knowledge of genetics on the part of the eugenicists are tending toward greater objectivity and scientific accuracy. Retention of extreme views by certain members of both groups may be explained in part by congenital inability to grasp new ideas, in part by acquired complexes against anything contrary to one's prepossessions. A certain psychologist for example who denies heredity altogether has been analysed by a psychiatrist as a distinctly negativistic and schizoplrenic type, while a certain calamity howling eugenicist, although widely quoted, is entirely ignorant of modern genetics and would undoubtedly be altogether unable to pass an examination in an elementary course.

The case is even worse with the types of social idealists who combine intense and often admirably dynamic emotion with almo t complete ignorance of science. Their occupation inclines them toward equalitarianism. They range from the most bigoted type to liberals who are willing to admit the equality in importance of heredity and environment. These liberals tend decidedly toward Lamarckism, hoping to improve future generations by providing the best possible conditions for the present. They refuse to admit that selection is the only way to improve the human race biologically. The preacher hopes that hips sermon will not only benefit the souls in his congregation but that his words will somehow affect future generations, making them children of God rather than offspring of Satan. The social reformer hates to think that a baby-saving campaign may weaken the race. The revolutionist also, however, much he may despise democracy as a pretence in the present social order, is himself inclined toward the democratic delusion that all men are created equal. God makes us all alike. All we lack is the will or the opportunity.

TRAITS THAT MAY BE INHERITED.

What differences in character interest the social idealist, what are important from the point of view of human welfare? Let us list a few.

Pigmentation of hair, skin and eyes. This is important as an adaptation to sunlight. The darker types are better able to resist strong light, whether it be the glare of the tropics or of northern snows. Lighter types better conserve the beneficial effects of sunlight and are adapted to environments in which sunlight is at a premium. Pigmentation is largely controlled by heredity.

Stature and weight. A normal range of variability in these traits is desirable and furnishes types adapted to various occupations. Heredity plays an important role in determining variability, more so in stature than in weight.

Mentailty. Feeble-mindedness is undoubtedly in most cases due to heredity. Various types of insanity seem also to have a decided tecdency to run in families Many special abilities are hereditary such as musical, mathematical, scientific and artistic.

Emotional traits. It is held that heredity plays a large part in various types of emotional instabliity. Some people are constitutionally self-possessed, some are excitable or irritable. Cheerfulness is said to be hereditary. Epilepsy which is highly hereditary appears associated with crimes of bestality and violence.

ENVIRONMENT.

The Part of Environment. Great diversity of traits may then be affected by genetic factors. Environmental influences may however cause variation in many or all these. Stature and weight may be stunted by poor food or by unsuitable work or training. The influence of training on mental and emotional traits may be very great but is difficult to estimate for reasons set forth below.

In general the causes underlying determination of traits in man are difficult to analyse because of certain of his special characteristics. His life history is a continuous process of development. The new born infant shows few traits by which it may be distinguished from others. —genius and moron, mathematician and musician, saint and sinner are all much alike. The growing child is subject to numerous influences of care and training so that as special interests and abilities appear these may be ascribed to this or that experience. The environmentalist thus has an opportunity to argue that heredity is of little or no significance.

Our origin is in all cases genetically heteropgeneous. Pure lines do not exist in man. Our marriage custom of continuously outcrossing keeps the human stock mixed genetically so that no two people with the exception of identical twins, have the same heredity. Brothers and sisters show the greatest diversity in physical and mental traits due to segregation of genetic factors.

Early post-natal environment influences are probably of great importance in determining direction of interest and mental and emotional sets. No two children have exactly similar surroundings and hence may have very different inclinatioss and interests impressed upon them at an early age.

Pre-natal conditions may vary and thus affect character. Chance differences in embryologic development may give this or that gland or other structure a greater or less chance in growth and thus affect future traits of the individual. How much is our intelligence limited by the growth of our cranium. These matters may be in part governed by hereditary influences, but chance doubtless plays a considerable role just as it does in the particular position of spots in asimals.

ANIMAL BREEDING.

By way of contrast with the confused condition which we have in man we may cite the relatively simple situation in some animals. Pure breeds exist in many animals which show characteristic differences in form or color. In instinctive reactions also are to be distinguished the race horse and the work horse, the pointer and the setter, the coach dog and the bloodhound. Hereditary differences are obvious here although training likewise enters in as a factor in the development of the characteristic trait Variations among individuals within the breed may be due to minor hereditary differences, to chance conditions of development, or to training.

In forms whose growth and development take place purely as a passive embryologic process without the influence of training or experience, we have the greatest diversity not only in color and structure but in inistincts as well. Thus in the honeybee the drone or male and the queen or female are each characterized by their special reproductive organs and instincts, but are lacking both in the organs and intincts of the worker. The latter is an insect endowed with special apparatus for carrying home honey and pollen in quantities truly remarkable for the size of the creature. Its tongue, honey sac, and pollen backets are developed in a measure that has no comparison with those of its parents. In addition it possesses a much higher degree of intelligence, as calculated by brain area and by the range of its activities. Differences not only in color but in temperament exist betwen different strains of bees. A stock that is naturally vicious and inclined to sting at every opportunity can be cured of the propensity by removing the queen and substituting one from another and more gentle colony. On the other hand if we have a colony which is notable for its devotion to work, for its capacity to extract honey from specially inaccessible flowers or for the exceptional color of its wax, we take great pains to rear future queens from that colony, knowing that their offspring will assuredly possess the same qualities. In the bee the facts indicate that training or experience is of no significance in the formation either of mental traits or of physical attributes. The worker emerges from its cell, like Athene from the head of Zeus, fully armed and equipped for war or work and with a complete education acquired not by conscious effort but by the painless processes of embryology. A difference in food determines the difference between worker and queen; a difference in hereditary endowment lies at the basis of sex difference. Heredity also determines the great diversity between races.

May it not be in man as in the bee that unconscious processes of development, acting not only pre-natally, but later in life concomitantly with conscious experience and training, determine more of our mental and emotional traits than we realize? Are we not rather naive in assuming that our education is responsible for our character when our traits may have developed at least in part spontaneously?

The writer's experiments with wasps have shown that certain types of defectiveness depend upon various combinations of hereditary endowment, chance conditions during development, food, temperature and age of mother. Normal wasps may be obtained even in strains that are highly defective, dysgenic, by controlling food, regulating temperature and selecting offspring from mothers of a certain age. But in normal stocks, eugenic, the various environmental factors have little or no chance to produce defectives under any condition normally encountered.

In man, as in other forms, natural selection maintains a certain minimum fitness sufficient for survival under given environmental conditions. With the introduction of euthenic measures we gain an improvement in the type of individual produced, we secure euthenic types, but there is to be expected after a time a certain amount of racial deterioration. The program of eugenics endeavors to counteract this tendency and to go even farther, to produce individuals who are not only fit to survive, but who are superfit, doubly insured [illegible] heredity against faults in environment or faults in training.

NO MORE ILLITERACY IN TURKEY

Plot Against Kemal Pasha Fails

It is now known that after carrying out the literacy programme for about a month every man between the age of 16 and 45 has become literate enough to read and write. The pressure on the teachers being now less three thousand have retired from this work. These were giving their services for the love of their Motherland without accepting any remuneration.—("Wakt.")

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY IN MOHAMMERA.

The Persian Government has appointed a Wali with a Commission to enquire into the causes of the last rebellion in Mohammera and to introduce certain reforms on the lines of those that were introduced in Anatolia by the Turkish Republic. General Amnesty has been announced for all the rebels of Khozistan and Balokhistan. —("Umulkura.")

HOW TO END THE PRESENT EGYPTIAN REGIME.

After the return from Europe Adli Pasha is busy in consultations with the present Prime Minister Mohamed Mahmud Pasha and the prominent members of the Wafd. The aim of Adli Pasha seems to try to end the present stagnation in the political life of the Egypt and to restore constitutional Government as soon as possible. Mohamed Mahmud Pasha wants guarantee for the faithful allegiance of the Wafd to all the agreements that have been signed during his regime. A redistribution of parliamentary seats is also under consideration.—("Alshark.")

HOW TO CIVILIZE BEDUINS.

The Syrian Government has sanctioned a scheme for civilizing Beduins. 15,000 houses will be constructed on the borders of Syria where these people will be given abode where they are expected to acquire the habits of honest living and it is hoped that the looting and murdering of travellers willstop. But the scheme is criticised in the local Press as objectionable in that it will defeat its own purpose. Mere provision of houses on the borders will not change their habits of robbery and murder, but they should be inhabited in places far off from the civilized places and should be given lands for cultivation. But if they spread on the borders of the country the dangers of looting campaigns will increase.—("Umulkura.")

PILGRIMS POURING IN.

According to the official figures supplied by the Jedda port authorities the number of pilgrims upto 25th January, 1929, was twenty-two thousand nine hundred eighty-four. The pilgrims are pouring in from all countries.—("Umulkura.")

CONSPIRACY AGAINST KEMAL PASHA.

Alishah gives the following details of the conspiracy against Kemal Pasha:—

Rukayya Hanum, the wife of one Ali Reza Bey, wrote a letter to the Ghazi requesting an interview because she wanted to make certain important disclosures of great State importance. She was promised an interview in reply and accordingly proceeded to Angora. There she stayed at the house of a friend of hers and did not make any attempt to see Ghazi Kemal Pasha for two days after her arrival. During these two days the police intercepted two letters addressed to the same lady but with different name containing apparently ordinary matters, but a few lines in both letters were found in special scripts seen for the first time by the police. After the lapse of two days one of the letters was delivered to her on the receipt of which she immediately went to the President's office for interview with Kemal Pasha. There a high official of the State asked her to divulge what she wanted to say to Ghazi. She refused to speak those secrets to any one else except the Ghazi himself. The official told her that the Ghazi could not give her any interview. Rukayya Hanum returned without saying a word and journeyed the same day to Constantinople. The police was on the watch throughout the journey and found that she got several letters by messengers on her way. Afterwards in Constantinople she was arrested with a messenger and a letter which gave a clue to the police and it was found that she was a member of a gang of conspirators against the life of Kemal Pasha with headquarters at Siwas. The police also knew that Rukayya Hanum had a pistol with her during her stay in Angora.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUND FOR TURKISH NEWSPAPERS.

After the change of scripts there was a sudden fall of circulation in the Turkish newspapers and consequently twenty-four papers from small cities stopped publication. The Turkish Government at once came to the rescue and granted one hundred thousand pounds for the initial losses arising from the script scheme. It is expected that by and by the circulation will increase and will become higher than before.—("Santul-Shaab.")

HACKENSCHMIDT AS PHILOSOPHER

Discourages Imitation of Ideals

Philosophy—and jujitsu—have claimed Georges Hackenschmidt, who for 14 years was the world's champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler.

At the age of 53 the conqueror of Madrali, "The Terrible Turk," and idol of the British music-halls, is struggling to put a stranglehold on the same problems that confronted Plato and Confucius.

Secretly, in a study in London a giant is struggling to remake the world.

Although he is famous from Chicago to Vienna, he has buried himself so determinedly that many of his wildest admirers believe him to be dead. Georges Hackenschmidt, the "Russian Lion," described as the greatest wrestler the world has ever known, is no longer wrestling with men, but with philosophy.

At the age of 53 he has won the sternest victory of his fierce career. The bout has lasted nine years and has resulted in the completion of five books of his own philosophy, with which he hopes to cure the troubles of mankind. Thus writes a Correspondent in the Sunday Despach.

TYPEWRITER BARRAGE.

Access to his presence is guarded no longer by tough trainers in sweaters, but by two German secretaries and a barrage of typewriters.

"Mr. Hackenschmidt is very busy He dislike being disturbed," they said.

"Dislikes!" One had uncomfortable visions of a certain deadly stranglehold being used again, but the next moment a broad-shouldered man rushed energetically through the door.

He had the quick, restless movements of a boy, "I am Mr. Hackenschmidt," he smiled. "Please to light your pipe and put down your coat. I have had a very lot of work to accomplish, but to-day the last of it has been finished. Perhaps you would care to hear of it?"

This genial person with the fascinating accent seemed too good natured for even the gentlest stranglehold. We waded ineo the study through sheets of corrected typescript and sat in arm chairs by the fire.

"Old man sunshine, my cutie's gone away. . . ." A gramophone from a room above was sobbing the latest of American rhythms, and to that unrequested accompaniment Hackenschmidt explained philosophies which were old before America was even new. Then, suddenly, he talked of his own.

"Nine years ago, just after I had been released from a German prison camp, I returned to England (always the country of my adoption) in order to open a school of physical training. While I was looking for suitable premises, it occurred to me that with all my knowledge, I could give nothing of any permanent value to the world. If I created a finer body for men, it could only last as long as memory lasted Once memory and repetition were negelected, the goodness faded with them.

"From that one thought grew the first glimmerings of the philosophy which I have now writen to cover the minutest aspect of our lives. Through it I discovered—as I paced the Sussex downs—that this form of memory-directed goodness was nothing but artificial acting which for centuries had drawn men farther from their rael selves, and was the cause for half the world 's sorrow.

"I saw that men needed an ideal just one glimpse of perfection. Take politics. Mr. Baldwin stands for civilisation and says 'Yes'; Mr. MacDonald stands for civilisation and replies 'No'; while Mr. Lloyd Goerge stands equally for civilisation and retorts, 'You're both wrong.

"Why, if we only knew what perfection was, there be not quarrels no unhappiness. Men would move together towards their common goal. There would in fact, be no politicians.

"My books will show the same value of every problem in life. For the first time man will be able to measure good and evil with exactness.

"Don't need a telescope to spy. I'm crazy over you," chanted the gramophone upstairs.

There was something frightening in that wild, incongruous accompaniment as Hackenschmidt, without appearing to hear it, explained what was wrong with the chaotic, cocktail-drinking, delirious modern world. He plunged into the depths of philosophy with words so long that one's head ached and buzzed.

"German, my boy", he would say at intervals. "I write in German. There is no English equivalent for the words. But you understan', hein?"

It was impossible to imagine this man, as a famous wrestler. Save for one ear which seemed mauled out of shape, he looked a typical scholar burning with the fire of knowledge.

Few scholars have been so confident of curing the world with their new theories as is Mr. Hackenschmidt.

"When I place my works in the highest hands they will understand the mistakes they have made," he continued.

"How can any man cure millions at a time?" I asked.

He smiled. "Your leaders will read my book, and seeing how man was led from perfection, will, may be, be able to take him back again.

"Yes, I disagree with Darwin. Man started at perfection and has degenerated since. If man was the result of the evolution of the lower types of animals, surely, in all these centuries there would be no monkeys or dogs left?

GREAT MISTAKE.

"The great men who have tried to save the world have all made the mistake that is still being made to-day—that of forcing men to imitate an ideal. They should find that in their own personality, not in the personality of another man. Buddha made that mistake, so did Mahommed.

"The fact that for centuries we have been stopped from creating ourselves, and have been pushed and moulded into the pattern of other men, is the reason for our restless unhappiness. Our salvation is for man to develop his own personality. If we train men to act according to the wishes and opinions of a superior, we are dominating man's self-control, and soon his self-confidence and self-responsibility will disappear.

FRUIT MEALS.

"The only way to improve man is to strengthen his powers of resistance and make him more energetic. This can be done by suppressing all foodstuffs that degenerate the body. Fruit and vegetables, for example, should be eaten in place of meat. Tobacco and alcohol should never be taken. They replace truth by illusion."

Although he used to consume many pounds of meat when he was in training, Mr. Hackenschmidt now exists on two small meals of fruit a day. He certainly has got a right to talk about diet, because he is able to work continuously from eight in the morning till seven at night and thinks nothing of jumping fifty times over a kitchen chair as a little after-dinner frolic.

Having finished his work, he is now contemplating starting an utterly new sport Judge, or the Japanese form of wrestling (jujitsu) which is practised by the Japanese colony in London.

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